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## IRISH COURSE

BY

TOMÁS Ó MÁILLE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.

*Professor of Irish, University College, Galway,*

AND

MICHEÁL BREATHNACH, M.A., Higher Dip. in Ed.,

*Inspector of Secondary Schools.*

Author of "Trom agus Éadtrom," "Oidhche imeasc na dTaidhbhsí,"  
"Aislingí," "Triúr Mac an Táilliúra," etc.

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## PREFACE.

IN acceding to the Linguaphone Institute's request to write a Preface to their Irish Text-book, my pleasure is tempered by the consciousness of a certain feeling of guilt—the guilt of a usurper. I feel that such a Preface had been more fittingly written by one of the great pioneers of the Language Movement, the men who, years ago, with infinite faith and courage, founded the Gaelic League and flung the first rays of light upon a scene where all was dark. The fortunes of the Irish language during the nineteenth century were such as to make pessimism, if not a virtue, at any rate one of the most forgivable of faults. The production of written literature had slowed down to a dead halt, while the spoken language had been driven into or over the mountains of the Atlantic seaboard which had now become the mute guardians of our native tongue. The want of facile communications between the Irish-speaking communities, the non-existence of either an Irish-speaking central authority or a daily press in the vernacular, the absence, in fact, of all those factors which make for unification in a language might easily have brought about disintegration had it not been for the strong literary tradition and that feeling for and respect for correctness and scholarship which are so marked a characteristic of the Gaeltacht. The hour of danger has happily gone by, and the Irish Renaissance has come. A new and distinctive literature is in the making at the same time as the language itself is passing through a period of reconstruction and unusual expansion. The Linguaphone Irish Course is a notable and significant achievement, and must be ranked as a valuable contribution to the Irish Language Movement. When it was first proposed, there were those who saw a thousand and one difficulties in the way—difficulties which have all disappeared in the actual achievement. Among these difficulties, someone was bound to mention that dreadful word “dialects,” as if Irish had a monopoly of dialectical differences. Mr. Bernard Shaw is reported as saying that there are forty million dialects of English, while M. Grammont, writing of his own language, stated: “Il n'y a pas deux personnes qui prononcent exactement de la même manière dans tous les cas et pour tous les mots.” Both of these statements probably only amount to the

truism that human speech exhibits infinite variety, but they are useful if they disabuse our minds of the notion that there exists in any language a body of speech to which we have any right to affix the label "standard."

I am glad that the Linguaphone Institute did not attempt to produce an artificial creation which they might have called "Standard Irish." Instead they have given us, in both the oral and written parts of the course, real living Irish which no learner need have any hesitation in accepting as a model and which will carry anywhere in Irish Ireland.

The speakers were selected with the utmost care after exhaustive tests carried out in Dublin. I think users of this course would like to know something of these persons whose voices they will hear so often: they are of course all native-speakers of Irish who were born and reared in the Gaeltacht.

The lady's voice belongs to Máire Ní Ghuairim, who was born at Roisín na Manach in the heart of Connemara, a district often visited by Padraig Mac Piarais and made famous by him in "Iosagán" and other of his stories—Máire remembers very vividly his visit to the school she attended. It was at this school that she first began to study English, and she tells me of her feeling of despair on seeing the teacher's blue pencil cross out word after word in one of her early written composition in that language—an essay on the turnip. It is only of recent years that she has come to reside in Dublin, and her voice has lost none of that subtle charm and soft music which will always recall the *draoidheacht* of Cois Fairrge.

Mícheál Ó Maoláin's deep, sonorous voice will be recognised at once by those who have been in the habit of listening-in. He was born at Cill Rónáin on Inishmore, the largest of the Aran Islands, a place well known to Celtic scholars and Irish-Irelanders—Pearse, O'Growney, Zimmer, Finck are but a few of the famous names it suggests. Here Mícheál spent all his boyhood, not coming to the mainland until his eighteenth year, so that it has sometimes been said in jest that he belongs rather to the Atlantic Ocean than to Ireland. He has long been a worker in the cause of Irish, and his activities have brought him into contact with men who have figured large in Irish literature and politics. When the late Arthur Griffith was editor of the *United Irishman*, it was Mícheál who, for some time, had charge of the Irish column in that paper. He is also well known as a contributor to *Fáinne an Lae*. He is so intensely Irish that I feel I am doing something improper in writing of him in English. It might be said of him, as was said of the Russian composer, Borodin, that "his nationalism exudes from every pore." We must journey to the north-west corner of Mayo

to find the birth-place of Seán O Ruadháin, the third speaker, and, after leaving the railway at the nearest point to his home, we will find a further journey of more than twenty miles through mountainous country awaiting us. Seán was born at Baile Dhubhlocha on the shores of Blacksod Bay, some six miles south of Belmullet. The great Mayo mountains, lying to the south and east, have helped to keep this district almost purely Irish-speaking; it is returned as 99·7 per cent. Irish-speaking in the report of the Gaeltacht Commission. Seán, like Mícheál, is a teacher, writer and lecturer. He has published some text-books for schools, and is a contributor to *An Stoc*, *An Domhan Toir*, and *Fáinne an Lae*. He broadcasts lectures on literary and historical subjects, and is president of the Dublin section of the Fáinne.

I have not thought it necessary to say anything of the writers of the text; nothing I could say would add to their prestige as Irish scholars. The Linguaphone Institute has been fortunate in securing the services of such writers and speakers, and the result has been a course in Irish of a high order. For the teacher who is not in immediate contact with the Gaeltacht or who has not frequent opportunities of conversing with native speakers the records will provide an invaluable test by which he can check his own pronunciation and that of his pupils. The private student may find the course more effective than the employment of a teacher in the ordinary way. How often does it not happen that, on the evening when the teacher is due, a few friends drop in and the lesson is lost. How often, too, when the teacher has failed to make us grasp a phrase after two or three repetitions, have we not hesitated to ask him to repeat it once more—we don't like to tire him; he may get impatient with us, or he may think us dull-witted. None of these disadvantages attach to a gramophone record: it is always available, it never tires or loses patience, and we need never fear that it will form an unfavourable opinion of our intelligence.

These records will travel far beyond the shores of Ireland. In America, in Australia, wherever the children of the Irish race are found they will be welcomed, and in many parts of the world men and women of Irish parentage will listen once again to the language they heard from their parents or grandparents by the fire-side in Ireland. In that way they will form a new link between the exiled Gael and the Motherland.

S. MAC NIOCAILL.

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# GUIDE TO IRISH PRONUNCIATION.

## GENERAL.

The phonetic range of Irish is considerably wider than that of any other West or Mid-European language, such as English, French, German, Spanish or Italian. Still its sounds can be acquired by careful listening to the records, with the help of the following instructions. The learner must remember that any sound, in any language, can be correctly learned by a person with good hearing who listens attentively to its pronunciation and tries to imitate it.

The alphabet employed in Irish is the Latin alphabet, slightly modified. The use of the dot over the "aspirated" consonants, e.g. *ḁ* *máḁḁan*, *his mother*, is an Irish modification. This dot was, at first, used only over or under *p*, in which case it served as a punctum delens, as aspirated *p* is silent. Then it spread to *s* (*s*). A *h* was written after *c*, *p*, *t*, (*c*, *p*, *t*) when aspirated. Later, a portion of the *h*, a *v*-shaped sign, was written instead over these letters to mark aspiration. Later still, the dot became the uniform mark of aspiration.

The development of the Latin to the Roman alphabet can easily be seen by a glance at mediæval Romance manuscripts of different dates. Latterly, the Roman alphabet is a good deal used in Irish, as it is exclusively nowadays for Scottish Gaelic. In this case, the aspiration is expressed by a following *h*.

There are only 18 symbols in the Irish alphabet, but their range is considerably extended (1) by the "aspiration" above referred to which completely alters their phonetic values, (2) by marks of length written over long vowels to distinguish them from short vowels which are unmarked, e.g. *féar*, *a man*, *féar*, *grass*, (3) by the system of "broad" and "slender" consonants.

Consonants which occur before or after *ḁ*, *o*, *u*, long or short, are called "broad" consonants. Those occurring before *e*, *i*, long or short, or after *i* or *í*, are called "slender" consonants. According to a rule, *caol le caol agus leathan le leathan*, *slender with slender and broad, with broad*, intervocalic consonants if broad have broad vowels (*ḁ*, *o*, *u*) before and after them, if slender they are flanked by slender vowels (*e*, *i*).

The phonetic values of broad and slender consonants differ very widely. Consequently, the system of giving the pronunciation of letters in their order in the alphabet would not adequately meet the case.

As a detailed discussion of all the Irish sounds cannot be attempted here, the reader who wishes to make a more thorough study is recommended to consult Ó Máille's *Urbhraidheacht*, Ó Searcaigh's *Foghraidheacht Ghaedhilge an Tuaiscirt*, etc.

## CONSONANTS.

The consonants may be divided into the following groups:—

### 1. Guttural or Back Consonants.

This includes *ḡ*, *ḡ*, *ḡ*, *ḡ*, *ḡ*, written before or after *ḁ*, *o*, *u*. They are not, properly speaking, gutturals, but are pronounced with the back of the tongue against the soft palate.

*c*(*ḁ*) : [*k*] is pronounced like *c* in English *cow*, *call*.

*ḅ*(*ḁ*) : [*ch*] is pronounced like Scottish *ch* in *loch*, which is itself a Gaelic word meaning *lake*. There is a little less friction than in the case of *ch* in German *auch*, etc. In pronouncing *ḅ*(*ḁ*) the tongue is somewhat removed from the soft palate, further than in the case of the corresponding German sound.

*ḡ*(*ḁ*) : [*g*] is pronounced like *g* in English *go*, *goose*.

*ḡ*(*ḁ*), *ḡ*(*ḁ*) : [*g*]. Initially *ḡ*, *ḡ*, broad are pronounced like *ḅ* above, only that they are voiced, i.e. the vocal chords vibrate during the process. There is nothing to correspond to this sound in English. The pronunciation of *g* in German *sagen*, in some districts, resembles it.

Examples : *ḡall*, *blind*, *ḡḡḡ*, *the shout*.

Medially *ḡ*, *ḡ*, broad, are commonly not pronounced, except that they lengthen or otherwise affect the preceding vowel.

*ḡḡ*(*ḁ*) : [*ng*]. Pronounced like *ng* in English *long*.

Examples : *ḡḡḡḡ*, *near*; *ḡḡḡ*, *a ship*.

### 2. Interdentals.

These are broad *n*, *l* initially, in unaspirated position (*v. p. x*), *nn* (*l* broad) in the middle or end of a word and *ḡ*, *ḡ* (broad) in any position. They are pronounced with the tongue on the lower edge of the upper teeth or slightly between the teeth.

*ḡ*(*ḁ*) : [*t*]. Pronounced with the tongue in the position indicated above. There is nothing like this sound in English, French, German, Spanish. The nearest approximation is Italian *tt* in *otto*, *perfetto*, etc. In many parts of Ireland it is used in pronouncing *th* of English word *think*, but of course is quite different from the correct English sound.

*ḡ*(*ḁ*) : [*d*] is pronounced in exactly the same tongue position as *ḡ*(*ḁ*), with the addition that it is voiced. There is nothing like it in English and West European languages. In Ireland, the sound is incorrectly used for *th* in English *that*, *them*.

Examples : *ḡḡḡḡ*, *harm*; *ḡḡḡ*, *a road*.

*n*(*ḁ*), *nn* : [*N*]. Pronounced in exactly the same tongue position as *ḡ*(*ḁ*), *ḡ*(*ḁ*), but with the nasal passage open. There is nothing like it in English. Initial broad *n* is pronounced in this way. In the middle or end, of a word it is written *nn* (broad). Broad *n* after *s*, *ḡ* is also interdental : *snáin*, *swimming*; *ḡḡḡḡ*, *a heap*. Initially, *nn*, *when*. The *n* of *ḡn*, *the*, is pronounced (*ḡ*)*nn* before a broad vowel.

*ḡ*(*ḁ*), *ḡ* : [*L*]. This interdental *L* is pronounced like *ḡ* above, except that on each side of the tongue there is room for the voiced breath to escape. There is nothing to correspond to it in West European languages except of course in Scotch Gaelic, where it is quite common.

Examples : *ḡḡ*, *a day*; *ḡḡ*, *a lake*; *ḡḡḡḡ*, *English*.

### 3. Alveolars, *l, n, r*.

These, (*Δ*)*l*, (*Δ*)*n*, (*Δ*)*r* are pronounced with the point of the tongue on the arch (or upper portion) of the hard palate. They closely resemble English *l, n, r* in *call, bone, for ever*, except that in Irish the tongue is slightly more flattened against the hard palate with less back modification. The *r* is, of course, more trilled.

Examples, *n* : *ṛan, wait* : *mo náināro, my enemy*.

*l* : *ál, a brood* ; *óá lá, two days*.

*r* : *lár, mór, ráó*.

### 4. Point-teeth Consonants.

These are *l, n* after *i*, or before *e, i, é, í* in "aspirated" position. They are made by the point of the tongue against the junction of the upper teeth with the gums.

(*i*)*l* : [*l*]. Like initial English *l* in *leave, let*, French *l* in *tel*, etc., but not like final *l* of English words.

Examples : *toil, will* : *tuile, flood* ; *liom, with me*.

(*i*)*n* : [*n*]. Like *n* in English *neat*, French *né*.

Examples : *cám, báine, is sine (older)*.

(*i*) *n*(*h*) : [*n<sup>h</sup>*]. Like the preceding, but slightly breathed : *sine na bó, the cow's teat* : *ṛáitne, a wart*.

### 5. Labial Consonants.

(*a*) Broad *b, p, m, m̃, b̃, p̃, ṛ*. These are made with the lips against or close to each other, with the tongue in *u*-position.

*b*(*Δ*) : [*b*] much the same as *b* in English *boat*.

Examples : *bó, a cow* ; *cab, a lip* ; *leabair, a bed*.

*p*(*Δ*) : [*p*] much the same as *p* in English *poor*.

Examples : *potá, a pot* ; *b* followed by *é, réabta, rent, torn*.

*b̃*(*Δ*) : [*w*] like English *w* in *wont*, *mo bó, my cow* ; *cabair, help*.

In some cases, medially, it is not pronounced, *ṛubairt, said* ; *cubair, froth*.

*ṛ* : [*f*] like English *f* in *father*, except that English *f* is labio-dental, Irish bi-labial.

Examples : *ṛát, cause* ; *mo ṛáige, my pay*.

(*Δ*) : [*m*] like English *m* in *more, mole*, French *m* in *mois*, without, of course the *w*-sound in the latter.

Examples : *mór, great* ; *mátair, mother*.

(*Δ*) : [*w*]. It corresponds to broad *b̃* above, except that in this case the nasal passage is opened. The nasality often passes over to a previous or following vowel.

Examples : *sáinraó, summer* ; *náinair, an enemy*.

(*b*) Slender *b, p, m, m̃, b̃, p̃, ṛ*. They are made by the lips with the tongue in *e*-position.

*b*(*i*) : [*b<sup>i</sup>*] as in English *bee*, French *b* in *belle* : *bí, be* ; *béas, custom*.

*b̃*(*i*) : [*v*] as English *v* in *veer, very*, except that the English sound is lip-teeth, Irish bi-labial.

Examples : *bí, was* ; *Δ béasa, his customs*.

*p*(*e*) : [*p<sup>e</sup>*] as English *p* in *peel*, French *p* in *père* : *péire, a pair* *capín, a cap*.

*p̃*(*e*), *ṛ*(*e*) : [*f<sup>e</sup>*] as *f* in English *feel*, except that Irish slender *ṛ* is bi-labial : *ṛíon, true* ; *Δ ṛeata, his pet*.

*m̃*(*i*) : [*v*] corresponding to *b̃*(*i*) but with the nasal passage open. This gives it a nasal sound, and the neighbouring vowels become slightly nasal. *an m̃í, the month* ; *Δ m̃ear, his finger*.

Where *m̃* is preceded or followed by *é* (=h) the *m̃é, éim-* becomes *ṛ* with a slightly nasal effect : *Δiméala, regret* ; *liomta, polished*.

### 6. Blade Consonants.

Broad and slender *s* and slender *n*.

*s*(*Δ*) : [*s*]. Broad *s* (*s*) is pronounced like *s* in English words like *toss, moss, sell* : *sál, a heel* ; *glas, green, grey*.

*s*(*i*), *s*(*e*), slender *s*, like *sh* in *ship*, or *s* in *sure*.

Examples : *síosa, silk* ; *leis, with him (lesh)*.

*s* in Irish is never pronounced like English *z*. Broad *s* is somewhat lower on the teeth than the corresponding English *s*, and to an English ear has a slightly lipping effect.

(*i*)*n*. Another blade consonant is slender *n*, as in *cóir, ṛir, láir*. It is made by the blade and from that to the "front" or middle of the tongue against the hard palate, the point of the tongue hanging behind the lower teeth. The tongue is then trilled. It is a difficult sound for foreigners, and there is nothing at all like it in any W. European language. The learner is recommended to try to get his tongue into the position indicated and then to pronounce an *r*-sound. Careful listening to the pronunciation on the records and imitation of it will after a time give correctness.

Exception : *n* preceded by *i* but followed by *τ, o, n, l, s*, is pronounced like broad *n* : *beirt, áir, túrne*. In Sandhi, *soir leis* *veir sé, veir tú*.

### 7 Palatal Consonants.

Slender *c, č, ś, š, ò, ṅ*. These consonants are formed by placing the front (towards the middle) of the tongue against or close to the arch of the hard palate.

*c*(*e*) : [*k<sup>e</sup>*] like *k* in English *keel* (made on palate).

Examples : *ceao, céir, leigte*.

*č*(*e*) : [*ç*]. This is an open consonant formed as indicated above, the front of the tongue being near the arch of the hard palate. It is like *ch* in

German *ich*. The *h* in English *huge*, as pronounced by some speakers, is like it.

Examples: *mo éios, cloíce, píce, and é in mē, etc.*

ʒ(e) : [g'] like English *g* in *get* (on hard palate) : *ʒeata, ʒeas, laige.*

ʒ(e), ó(e) : [y] is like *y* in English *yes*.

Examples: *ʒeal, páige, óeas.*

ng(e) : [ng'] like *ng* in German *singen* or English *sing*, with *ng* on hard palate : *ngēall, raingeas, ar an ngeata.*

### 8. Front Consonants.

Slender *τ, υ, nn, ll*, and slender *n, l*, initially. They are pronounced with the front or middle portion of the tongue against the roots of the front upper teeth and also against the hard palate. The sounds do not exist in English. The tongue position may be readily obtained by anybody familiar with the pronunciation of *gn* in Italian *ogni, legno*, etc., or of Spanish *ñ* in *Señor*, etc.

τ(e) : [t']. A *t*-sound with the tongue in the position indicated. There is nothing like it in English, French, Italian, Spanish, German. This *t*-sound is used over a great part of Ireland in the pronunciation of the English words *tune, tube*.

Examples: *τiā, a country; caíte, spent; τuuióce, shut, moved up.*

υ(e) : [d']. The tongue is in the same position as the last, but the consonant is voiced.

Examples: *veas, uiol, lroe.*

n(e), (i)nn : [N']. This is pronounced with the tongue in the same position as υ(e) above, with the nasal passage open. It is the same sound as *gn* in Italian *legno, ogni*, and Spanish *ñ* in *Señor*, or the Irish pronunciation of English *n* in *new*.

Examples: *niépin, sníom, túinne, óar noít.*

l(e), (i)ll : [L']. The tongue position corresponds to that of υ(e) above. It is the same as Italian *egli, gli*, etc.

Examples: *lios, uille, slige, coimairle.*

### Breath.

é, é. The pronunciation of é, é, in most positions, is virtually the same as English *h* where it is fully pronounced.

Examples: *éamig, ádair, ádas, síl, á háit, her place.*

Slender é, é before a short vowel followed by a long vowel are pronounced ɸ (v. above 7). This is often the case with slender é, medial and final preceded by a short vowel: *á Seám, á síúr, mē, mairé.*

### VOWELS.

There are five vowels in Irish *a, e, i, o, u*, which occur both long and short, and several diphthongs.

There are both tense (close) and slack (open) vowels in Irish. Irish *í* in *τiā* is tense like French *i* in *vite*. Tense vowels occur before slender consonants like *í* in *víresc, straight*, and *é(i)* of *pém, of grass*. Slack vowels occur before broad consonants as *í(o)* in *fiór, true*. In this case, the *o* is not pronounced but is written to show that *í* is a slack or open vowel. In like manner, *á* in *báó, a boat*, is an open vowel. When tense *á* has to be written, it is followed by *í* which itself is not pronounced beyond indicating that the *á* is a tense vowel and the *o* slender: *báio, boats*.

### Front Vowels.

í : [i]. Tense *i* before slender consonants, or final, pronounced like *i* in French *fine*, or rather like the first *e* in English *complete*, as *ee* in *see* : *τiā, slige.*

í : [i]. Tense *i* before slender consonants like the first *i* in French *fini* : *píll, bílle, lroe.*

io, an open *i*-sound. Cf. English *feared* : *τíoréas, countries.*

io, an open *i*-sound as in English *bit* : *crios, ciotac.*

Before some consonants, it becomes a back vowel : like *u*, *giolla, a servant* ; *giorra, shorter*.

éi : [é] tense long *e* (before slender consonants). It is always written *éi*, and tense short *e* is written *ei*. There is nothing exactly like it in English. It is like French *é* in *né, dé* : *pém, céile, céim.*

ei : [e]. Short tense *e* is very common. It is like English *e* in *get* but sharper and tenser : *beir, ceil*. *Beir* is not an example, as *n* before *τ* is pronounced broad.

éa : [e:]. Open (or slack) *é* before broad consonants. The *a* is a glide and not pronounced. It (éa) is like the vowel in English *fair, bear* : *spéaréas, skies* ; *céao, a hundred*.

e : [ε]. Short open *e* is like the preceding, but short. It is not very common : *beir, two persons*, is an example.

ea : [æ]. This is a low front vowel like *a* in English *glad*. It occurs before *υ, τ, s* : *leaváre, ceas, ʒeata* ; *ea* before *nn, ll, é, p*, is much further back : *ceac, ceann, ceapraim*.

### Back Vowels.

ú(i) : [ú]. A tense, high, back vowel, written *úi*. It is pronounced like English *u* in *rule, two*, but less rounded and tenser : *cúil, úire*.

There is a narrower version flanked by slender consonants : *siubail*,



ú : [ú]. Open ú. Somewhat like the preceding, but less tense : cú, tú.  
There is a different type of this following slender consonants :  
b'fú, úíú, where the rounding is greater.

u : A short form of ú like u in English *full, look*, but not quite so tense (close) :  
tús, muc, molt.  
A tensor variety is u<sub>1</sub> in pu<sub>1</sub>teac.

ó : [ó]. Tense ó, a mid-back vowel, like *eau* in French, *eau, beau*, but more  
tense. It is like the first element of the diphthong in the English  
word *go*, but more tense : óir, fóir.

o : Like the preceding, but less tense. It is like o in English *obey*, when this  
o is not a diphthong : fóir, ól, eolus, po<sub>1</sub>tuim.  
There is a more rounded variety in beo, *alive*.

o : [ó]. A short variety of ó. There is nothing exactly like it in English:  
bo<sub>1</sub>, lo<sub>1</sub>ct.

oi : [e]. Sounds like e described above, but further back : soir (ser'), coire.

á : [á]. A very low back vowel, lower and much less rounded than a in  
English *father, vase* : tá, is ; o'fá<sub>1</sub>á<sub>1</sub>ó, used to get : ál, a brood.  
Slightly rounded and more to the front : b'feá<sub>1</sub>á<sub>1</sub>.

ái : [á]. There is a tense variety of á, written á<sub>1</sub>, which is more to the  
front, cáil, *repute* ; fá<sub>1</sub>í<sub>1</sub>ce, *found*.

á : [a]. A short variety of á : fá<sub>1</sub>ó<sub>1</sub>á, *las*. Before ó, é, it becomes a diphthong :  
áó<sub>1</sub>arc, á<sub>1</sub>é<sub>1</sub>ó.

ái sounds nearly like e described above, saileog (selóg), *a willow tree*.  
Sometimes it is like tense ea : saíl (sæl), *a beam*.

### Mixed Vowels.

ui, oi : [i]. A high, mixed, tense vowel : úirio, toíl. It sounds rather like  
short i.

aoi : [i:]. A long version of the foregoing : naoi. There is nothing to cor-  
respond to this in English. It sounds like a very open (long) i.

-aióe, -ai<sub>1</sub>ce : Like the preceding, occurring in unaccented syllables.

ao. A very open i-sound, more open than aoi.  
Example : caora, *a sheep*.

-ai- occurring in unaccented syllables, like co<sub>1</sub>o<sub>1</sub>ail, so<sub>1</sub>cair. It is a tense vowel,  
somewhat lower than the ui, oi, described at the beginning of this  
section. It is an i-sound, rather retracted.

-a in unaccented syllables like po<sub>1</sub>ta, có<sub>1</sub>ta is the mid-mixed indeterminate  
vowel usually written e.

e- in unaccented syllables like ma<sub>1</sub>oe, la<sub>1</sub>ge—a higher version of the preced-  
ing, and more to the front.

### Diphthongs.

There are several diphthongs in Irish.

ua : [úə], consisting of open ú as described above, followed by a mid-  
mixed vowel ə.

Examples : cu<sub>1</sub>ala, cu<sub>1</sub>an.

uai has a more tense vowel than ə at the end : pu<sub>1</sub>air.

ia : [iə], open i as above followed by ə : o<sub>1</sub>ail<sub>1</sub>air, ci<sub>1</sub>ail.

iai like this with a tense vowel at the end.

áó-, á<sub>1</sub>é [əi] as in áó<sub>1</sub>arc, á<sub>1</sub>é<sub>1</sub>ó. It consists of ə followed by an i-sound.  
There is nothing exactly like it in English. The i in the usual Irish  
pronunciation of English *time, fine* is like it. Before a slender un-  
aspirated consonant the final portion of it is tenser than in the above  
instances.

oé- [eu], as in to<sub>1</sub>é<sub>1</sub>á is an ə-sound followed by an u, approximately. Cf. -áó-  
in láó<sub>1</sub>airc. It is like Irish-English *ow* in *how*.

There are certain modifications of these sounds before particular con-  
sonants, which cannot be dealt with in detail here.

### Nasal Vowels.

Every vowel in Irish which comes into contact with a nasal consonant,  
m, n, ñ, broad or slender, has a slight nasality, though this is not pronounced  
in some speakers. Consequently, there are a large number of nasal vowels  
in Irish, but the nasality is not so marked as in the case of French. It is most  
marked in connection with a broad m, n, or ñ, preceded or followed by a long  
vowel, particularly the latter consonant (ñ).

Examples : fo<sub>1</sub>g<sub>1</sub>mar, *autumn* : a má<sub>1</sub>tair, *his mother* ; sa<sub>1</sub>máil, *likeness* ;  
is mó, *it is greater* ; ba mó, *it was greater*. mó, mó are pronounced by some  
speakers with a slightly nasal ú (mú).

### SANDHI.

There are several cases of Sandhi, or assimilation, in Irish, where a vowel  
or consonant is influenced by a following consonant. For example, the slender  
r in pu<sub>1</sub>air tú, veir sé, becomes broad before the following consonant. The  
-inn in is aoibhinn tuir (*it is happy for you*) becomes broad : is aoibeann tuir.

The matter cannot be dealt with fully here. For further details, cf.  
Ó Máille, *Urlabhraidheacht*, pp. 89-107.

### ASPIRATION AND ECLIPSIS.

In addition to the foregoing peculiarities of Irish orthography and  
pronunciation, there are the so-called "aspiration" already referred to,  
and eclipsis.

Initial aspiration, which usually means changing a stop (or closed  
consonant) into a spirant, occurs according to definite grammatical rules.  
Internal aspiration is fixed. It occurs in cases where, in the primitive lan-

guage, a consonant stood between two vowels. The rules showing where initial aspiration occurs will be stated in detail in the grammar.

For Example:  $\Delta$   $\acute{\kappa}\acute{o}\tau\alpha$ , means *her coat*, and  $\Delta$   $\acute{\kappa}\acute{o}\tau\alpha$  means *his coat*, the rule being that  $\Delta$ , *his*, aspirates, and  $\Delta$ , *her*, leaves the initial unchanged.

In addition to  $\Delta$ , *his*, several other words cause aspiration if the consonant is aspirable. The genitive singular masculine and nominative singular feminine of the article cause aspiration, as do *mo*, *my*, *tho*, *thy*, and several other words, e.g.  $\Delta\eta$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\eta$ , *the sheep*,  $\Delta\eta$   $\acute{\nu}\theta\acute{o}$ , *the cow*,  $\sigma\epsilon\acute{o}\lambda$   $\Delta\eta$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\eta$ , *the sail of the boat*,  $\mu\acute{o}$   $\pi\acute{i}\omicron\pi\alpha$ , *my pipe*,  $\tau\omicron$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu$ , *thy land*, etc.

Aspirable consonants are  $\phi$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$ .

$\varsigma$  followed by  $\xi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\mu$  is non-aspirable.

$\iota$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\kappa$  are classed as non-aspirable consonants, but their pronunciation is, in most cases, changed in positions where another consonant would be aspirated. For example, in  $\Delta$   $\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\kappa$ , *his book*, the  $\iota$  is pronounced differently to that in  $\Delta$   $\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\kappa$ , *her book*. In the former case, the  $\iota$  is a point teeth consonant, in the latter a front consonant. Similarly, in  $\Delta$   $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu$ , *his hand*,  $\iota$  is a point alveolar, in  $\Delta$   $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu$ , *her hand*,  $\iota$  is an interdental. The same remarks apply to  $\eta$ .  $\eta$  is very rarely affected in aspirated position except in old established compounds, etc.

Aspirated  $\phi$  is silent:  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\kappa$ , *my man (husband)*, pron.  $\mu\epsilon\alpha\kappa$  ( $\mu\alpha\epsilon\kappa$ ).

#### ECLIPSIS.

Certain words and particles cause "eclipsis" of a following consonant. This means that the eclipsing word causes a consonant to be prefixed to the initial of a following word, which consonant, and not the initial of the word, is pronounced.

Examples:  $\Delta$   $\xi\acute{o}\tau\alpha\iota$ , *their coats*;  $\Delta$   $\mu\acute{\beta}\alpha\tau\omicron$ , *their boat*, pron. as if written  $\Delta$   $\xi\acute{o}\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\Delta$   $\mu\acute{\beta}\alpha\tau\omicron$ .

The consonant prefixed is determined by the following rules:

Tenues,  $\chi$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\tau$  are eclipsed by mediae,  $\xi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\nu$ , respectively, mediae ( $\xi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\nu$ ) by nasal consonants  $\eta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\eta$  respectively. Nasal and  $\iota$ -sounds remain unchanged by eclipsis, as do  $\varsigma$  and  $\kappa$ :  $\phi$  is eclipsed by  $\beta$ .

Examples:  $\Delta$   $\beta\acute{\rho}\omicron\kappa\alpha\iota$ , *their pockets*;  $\Delta\kappa$   $\xi\kappa\acute{\nu}\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , *our bones*;  $\Delta$   $\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu$ , *their land*;  $\Delta$   $\mu\acute{\beta}\alpha$ , *their cows*;  $\Delta$   $\eta\varsigma\alpha\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\tau\alpha\varsigma$ , *their holding (of land)*;  $\beta\upsilon\kappa$   $\nu\omicron\iota\upsilon\kappa\sigma\epsilon$ , *your doors*;  $\Delta\kappa$   $\Delta\eta$   $\beta\acute{\rho}\epsilon\alpha\kappa$ , *on the grass*.

Words which cause eclipsis of consonants prefix  $\eta$  to vowels as:  $\Delta$   $\eta$ - $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$ , *their place*;  $\Delta$   $\eta$ - $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota$ , *their ass*.

Rules as to words and particles causing eclipsis will be given in the course of the grammar.

#### TRANSLITERATION OF THE ALPHABET.

|                   |                  |                             |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\alpha$ .. $a$   | $\xi$ .. $g$     | $\omicron$ .. $o$           |
| $\beta$ .. $b$    | $\eta$ .. $h$    | $\phi$ .. $p$               |
| $\chi$ .. $c(k)$  | $\iota$ .. $i$   | $\rho$ , $\mu$ .. $R, r$    |
| $\nu$ .. $d$      | $\lambda$ .. $l$ | $\sigma$ , $\tau$ .. $S, s$ |
| $\epsilon$ .. $e$ | $\mu$ .. $m$     | $\tau$ .. $t$               |
| $\phi$ .. $f$     | $\eta$ .. $n$    | $\upsilon$ .. $u$           |

Aspirated consonants are expressed in the roman alphabet by writing  $h$  after the consonant, as:  $\beta h = bh$ ,  $\mu h = mh$ ,  $\xi h = gh$ , etc.

## URLABRAIΘEACT (PHONETICS).

### NA CONSUM (THE CONSONANTS).

#### 1. CONSUM $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma\upsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$ (Gutturals).

- $\xi$ : (a)  $\xi\alpha\omicron\tau$ ,  $\lambda\alpha\xi$ .  
 $\acute{\xi}$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}$ :  $\xi\alpha\omicron\tau$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\alpha\lambda\lambda$ .  
 $\epsilon$ :  $\epsilon\alpha\tau$ ,  $\lambda\alpha\xi\epsilon\alpha$ .  
 $\acute{\epsilon}$ :  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\xi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}'\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\iota\xi\epsilon\alpha\acute{\omicron}$ .  
 $\eta\xi$ :  $\eta\xi\alpha\kappa$ ,  $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\eta\xi\acute{\alpha}\eta$ .  
 (b)  $\upsilon\xi\tau\alpha\kappa$ ,  $\tau\omicron\alpha\acute{\omicron}$ .

1. consum  $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma\upsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , velar gutturals.

(b)  $\xi$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}$  not pronounced as consonants.

#### 2. CONSUM $\iota\omicron\iota\tau\iota\alpha\kappa\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha$ (Interdentals).

- $\nu$ :  $\nu\omicron\epsilon\alpha\kappa$ ,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau$ ,  $\beta\omicron\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\eta$ .  
 $\tau$ :  $\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\tau\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\tau\epsilon\alpha$ .  
 $\eta$ :  $\eta\epsilon\alpha\eta$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\eta\eta$ ,  $\sigma\eta\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\tau\eta\alpha$ ,  $\Delta\kappa$   $\Delta\eta$   $\acute{\omicron}\iota$ .  
 $\lambda$ :  $\lambda\omicron\epsilon$ ,  $\tau\alpha\lambda\lambda$ ,  $\epsilon\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\omicron\tau\lambda\alpha\acute{\omicron}$ .

2. consum  $\iota\omicron\iota\tau\iota\alpha\kappa\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha$ , interdental consonants.

#### 3. CONSUM $\sigma\tau\upsilon\alpha\xi$ - $\epsilon\alpha\kappa\beta\alpha\iota\tau\omicron$ (Alveolars).

- $\eta$ :  $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\eta$ ,  $\mu\omicron$   $\eta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\alpha\tau\omicron$ .  
 $\iota$ :  $\tau\omicron$   $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda$ .  
 $\eta$ :  $\eta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\alpha$ .

3. consum  $\sigma\tau\upsilon\alpha\xi$ - $\epsilon\alpha\kappa\beta\alpha\iota\tau\omicron$ , alveolars.

#### 4. CONSUM $\beta\alpha\iota\kappa\kappa$ - $\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\eta\varsigma\alpha\eta$ (Point-teeth cons.).

- $\iota'$ :  $\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$ ,  $\tau\omicron\iota\iota$ ,  $\mu\omicron$   $\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ .  
 $\eta'$ :  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$ ,  $\mu\omicron$   $\eta\epsilon\alpha\tau$ ,  $\iota\varsigma$   $\sigma\iota\eta\epsilon$ .  
 $\eta''$ :  $\sigma\iota\eta\epsilon$   $\eta\alpha$   $\beta\omicron$ .

4. consum  $\beta\alpha\iota\kappa\kappa$ - $\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\eta\varsigma\alpha\eta$ , point-teeth consonants.

#### 5. CAB-CONSUM (Labials).

- $\beta$ :  $\kappa\alpha\beta$ ,  $\sigma\phi\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha$ .  
 $\rho$ :  $\rho\omicron\tau\alpha$ ,  $\rho\epsilon\alpha\beta\epsilon\alpha$ .  
 $\upsilon$ :  $\mu\omicron$   $\beta\omicron$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\tau$ .  
 (b)  $\tau\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\tau$ ,  $\tau\omicron\upsilon\beta\alpha\iota\tau$ .  
 $\phi$ ,  $\tau$ :  $\mu\omicron$   $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\gamma\epsilon$ ,  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau$ ,  $\lambda\omicron\beta\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $\tau\omicron\xi\epsilon\alpha$ .  
 $\eta$ :  $\mu\omicron\acute{\alpha}\rho$ ,  $\lambda\omicron\mu$ ,  $\iota$   $\mu\acute{\beta}\alpha\tau\omicron$ .  
 $\eta$ :  $\sigma\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\acute{\omicron}$ ,  $\Delta$   $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota\tau$ .  
 $\beta$ :  $\beta\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\omicron$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\beta\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\phi\epsilon\alpha\iota$ .  
 $\nu$ :  $\beta\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\omicron$ ,  $\sigma\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$ .  
 $\phi'$ :  $\rho\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\iota\phi\iota\eta$ .  
 $\iota'$ :  $\phi\iota\omicron\kappa$ ,  $\Delta$   $\rho\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha$ .  
 $\sim\nu$ :  $\tau\eta\iota$   $\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon$ ,  $\mu\eta\eta$ .

5. cab-consum, labials.

(b)  $\upsilon$  not pronounced as a consonant.

#### 6. CONSUM $\lambda\alpha\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$ (Blade Consonants).

- $\varsigma$ :  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda$ ,  $\xi\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ .  
 $\sigma'$ :  $\sigma\iota\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ .  
 $\tau'$ :  $\kappa\omicron\iota\kappa$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta$ .  
 $\tau\omicron'$ :  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\kappa\epsilon$ .

6. consum  $\lambda\alpha\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$ , blade consonants.

$\tau\omicron'$ , a breathed  $\tau$ -sound

## 7. consum éarbdaió (Palatals).

- k': ceao, leigte.  
 ç: mo éios, cloíce, píce, píçce sé, rit, a  
     tíçearna, aç íce, síubail.  
 g': çeat, çéar, laige.  
 y: çeal, páiçe, úeas.  
 ng': (a) i ngeall, uaingean.  
       (b) luing.

## 8. consum tosaig (Front Consonants).

- t': tíra, túit, uruioite.  
 o': oeas, lúe, isteac.  
 N': néipinn, óar noít, tinn, sneacá, túinne, teac an fíra.  
 L': lios, uaille, slíge, comairle.

## na çutaióte (THE VOWELS).

## 1. çutaióte tosaig (Front Vowels).

- i: tíra, tíge.  
 í: lúe, bílle.  
 ío: tíorá, fíora.  
 io: (a) fíos.  
      (b) çíolla.  
 é(i): céile, féira.  
 e(i): beira, ceil.  
 éa: spéara, méara.  
 e: beirt, beao, soara.  
 ea (ae): (a) teas, leaoaiúe, feao  
          (b) teac, fear.  
          (c) leac.

## 2. çutaióte cúil (Back Vowels).

- ú(i): (a) cúil, úire.  
      (b) síubail.  
 ú: (a) cúil, tú.  
      (b) b'fíú.  
 u: éus, muc.  
 ó(i): óira, fóro.  
 ó: (a) fóro, ól, eolus, foçlum.  
      (b) beo.  
 o: boç, loct.  
 oi (e): soira, coire.  
 á: (a) tá, o'páçao, ál.  
      (b) b'féara.  
 á(i): cáil, páiçce.  
 a: faoa, las.  
 ai: (a) caile, maíre, baile.  
      (b) saileos, laige.

## 7. consum éarbdaió, palatal consonants.

(b) in this word nç is sometimes pronounced ng'-g'.

## 8. consum tosaig, front consonants.

na çutaióte, the vowels

## 1. çutaióte tosaig, front vowels.

(b) i not pronounced.

## 2. çutaióte cúil, back vowels.

(b) a narrower sound of ú(i).

(b) a narrower sound of ú.

(b) ai here has an e-sound.

## 3. çutaióte meaoim (Mixed Vowels).

- ui, oi: uruio, toil, curo.  
 aoí: naoí.  
 -aiúe: { leaoaiúe.  
           -aiçe: { leaoaiúeac, bároaiúeac.  
           ao: caora.  
 -ai- (çan béim çota): coaíl, socair, i lár na linne.  
 -a (çan béim çota): pota, cota.  
 -e (çan béim çota): maíre, laige.

## 4. veoçra (Diphthongs).

- ua: éuala, cuan.  
 uai: fuair.  
 ía: oíallaíro, ciall.  
 íai: i noiaíro.  
 ao, aç: aoara, laçao, i n-açao, an açao.  
      (b) le haçao.  
 oç: toçá.  
 om: oimán.

## 5. çutaióte srónacá (Nasal Vowels).

- róçmar, a máçara, an áit, saímaíl, níos mó (mú), ba mó, traçnóna, a méara, trí míle, cé'(n) éaoí.

## anál.

- é, é: áara, ácas, cat, leac, a saít, seas, a hualac, a héaoan.

## Cumusç (SANDHI) (Assimilation, Sandhi).

- r'>r: fuair tú, veira sé.  
 l'>l: b'fuil tú, síl tú.  
 o'>o: curo (curo) ná maom.  
 N'>N: is aoibinn uair.  
 l>l: oíol tú.  
 s>s': tinneas cinn, açus ní féioira.  
 l>l': an an saogal seo.  
 -iç>i: o'imtíç sé.  
 an>inn: talaim an fíra.  
 -it>-: maít so leora.

## 3. çutaióte meaoim, mixed vowels.

çan béim çota, unaccented.

## 4. veoçra, diphthongs.

## 5. çutaióte srónacá, nasal vowels.

anál, breath.



## I.—AN LÍON TIGE SA BPÁRLÚS.



1. An peictiúr. 2. An t-áthair mór, an sean-áthair. 3. An máthair mhór, an tsean-máthair. 4. An t-áthair. 5. An máthair. 6. An mac, an driotáir, an t-áthair. 7. An iníon, an driotáir, an tsean-áthair. 8. An naorídeanán, an leab. 9. An áthair uilleann. 10. An píopa. 11. An leab. 12. An leictir. 13. An bog. 14. An pianó. 15. An liatróid. 16. An báibóg.

## AN CÉAD CÉADT.—(THE FIRST LESSON.)

## AN LÍON TIGE SA BPÁRLÚS.

(The Family in the Sitting-room.)

Peictiúr párlúis é seo.

Tá an líon tige sa bpárlús, sé sin le rá :  
 An sean-áthair,<sup>2</sup> an tsean-máthair,<sup>3</sup> an  
 t-áthair,<sup>4</sup> an máthair,<sup>5</sup> an mac,<sup>6</sup> an iníon,<sup>7</sup>  
 agus an naorídeanán.<sup>8</sup>

Tá an t-áthair mór 'na suíde ar a sóg ar  
 áthair uilleann<sup>9</sup> a' caiteam a píopa.<sup>10</sup>

Tá an máthair mhór 'na suíde ar áthair  
 uilleann, preism, a' léigean leabair.<sup>11</sup>

Tá an t-áthair a' sgríob leictre<sup>12</sup> as an  
 mbóro.<sup>13</sup>

Tá an máthair a' seimm ar an bpianó<sup>14</sup>  
 agus tá an iníon a' gabáil amháin.

Tá an mac a' déanam siamsa nó péim le  
 liatróid.<sup>15</sup>

Tá an naorídeanán a' súgrao le báibóg.<sup>16</sup>

Triotáir<sup>6</sup> don ghirsiú an tsean-áthair.

Dreisiúir<sup>7</sup> don tsean-áthair an tsean-áthair.

Triúir mairac seao an tsean-áthair, agus an  
 ghirseac, agus an naorídeanán.

Síao an sean-áthair, an tsean-máthair,  
 an t-áthair agus an máthair tuisimídeoirí an  
 triúir mairac.

tá—is  
 'na suíde } —sitting  
 'na suíde }

a' caiteam a píopa—  
 smoking his pipe  
 a' léigean—reading  
 a' sgríob—writing

a' gabáil amháin—  
 singing a song

an líon tige—the  
 family, the house-  
 hold

sé sin le rá—that is  
 to say

sa (insan)—in the  
 preism—also

agus—and  
 a' seimm (an)—play-  
 ing (musical in-  
 strument)

a' súgrao le—play-  
 ing with (toy)

don—to the

triúir—three (of per-  
 sons)

ar a sóg—at his ease

tuisimídeoirí—  
 parents

a' gabáil púinn, a'  
 gabáil amháin—  
 singing a song

siamsa—fun, amuse-  
 ment.

## COMHÁD.

CÉARÓ TÁ DÁ TEASBÁINT SA BPEICTIÚR SEO?  
TÁ AN LÍON TIGE SA BPÁRLÚS.

CÉ NA DÁOIME ADÁ SA BPÁRLÚS?

IAO SEO: AN T-ADÁIR MÓR,<sup>2</sup> AN MÁTÁIR  
MÓR,<sup>3</sup> AN T-ADÁIR,<sup>4</sup> AN MÁTÁIR,<sup>5</sup> AN  
MAC,<sup>6</sup> AN MGEAN<sup>7</sup> AGUS AN NAORDEANÁN.<sup>8</sup>

CÉARÓ TÁ AN SEAN-ADÁIR A D'EANAMH?  
TÁ SÉ A' CAITEAMH A PÍOPA.<sup>10</sup>

CÉARÓ TÁ AN TSEAN-MÁTÁIR A D'EANAMH?  
TÁ SÍ A' LÉIGEAMH LEADAIR.<sup>11</sup>

CÉARÓ TÁ AN T-ADÁIR A D'EANAMH?  
TÁ SÉ AG AN MBÓRO A' SGRIOB LEITRE.<sup>12</sup>

CÉARÓ TÁ AN MÁTÁIR A D'EANAMH?  
TÁ SÍ A' SEINNM AR AN BPÍANÓ.<sup>14</sup>

CÉARÓ TÁ AN MGEAN A D'EANAMH?  
TÁ SÍ A' GABÁIL FUMN.

CÉARÓ TÁ AN MAC A D'EANAMH?  
TÁ SÉ A' D'EANAMH SIAMSA LEIS AN LIAC-  
RÓRO.<sup>15</sup>

CÉARÓ TÁ AN NAORDEANÁN A D'EANAMH?  
TÁ SÉ A' SÚGRAD LEIS AN MBÁBÓIS.<sup>16</sup>

CÉ IS ORIOTÁIR<sup>6</sup> DON GHIRRSIG?  
AN GASÚR<sup>6</sup> IS ORIOTÁIR DÍ.

CÉ IS OREISIÚR<sup>7</sup> DON GASÚR?  
AN GHIRRSEAC IS OREISIÚR DÓ.

CÉARÓ—what

DÁ TEASBÁINT—shown,  
being shown

CÉ—who

IAO SEO—these

A D'EANAMH—doing

TÁ SÉ—he is

A' CAITEAMH—smoking  
(lit., consuming,  
using)

A' LÉIGEAMH—reading

TÁ SÍ—she is

AG AN MBÓRO—at the  
table

A' SEINNM AR—playing  
(on)

A' GABÁIL FUMN—sing-  
ing a song

PONN—an air, a song

LEIS AN—with the

CÉ—who

DÍ—to her

DÓ—to him

## LESSON I.—THE ARTICLE.

1. There is no indefinite article in Irish. The DEFINITE ARTICLE is an, plural and genitive singular feminine, na.

Examples: fear, a man; boro, a table; an fear, the man; an boro, the table; an leabar, the book. Plural: na fear, the men; na buiro, the tables; na leabra, the books; mac na mná, the woman's son.

2. This form, an, of the article is used:

(a) Before the nominative singular masculine commencing with a consonant: an bótar, the road; an fear, the grass.

(b) Before the nominative singular feminine when it commences with a vowel: an áit, the place; an uair, the hour; and in the same case before a consonant which it aspirates: an bean (f.), the woman; an éadaoir (f.), the chair.

(c) Before the dative masculine and feminine commencing with a vowel, when it follows a preposition ending in a consonant: ar an áit, on the place (f.); ar an uachtar, on the surface (m.).

(d) Before the dative masculine and feminine when the noun commences with a consonant and the preposition ends in a consonant. In this case the initial of the noun is eclipsed in all cases where its initial consonant is eclipsable (v. p. ix), except in the case of initial t, o.

Examples: ar an mbótar (m.), on the road; ag an mbanais (f.), at the wedding; ag an bfeair, at the man.

But ag an doras (f.), at the door; ar an talam (m.), on the ground; ar an tír (f.), on the country.

3. Do, to, oe, of, off, coalesce with the article and are followed by aspiration in the cases mentioned in (d): curo den bainne, some of the milk; tabair an leabar don fear, give the man the book.

4. THE VERB *beir*, to be. Present tense, tá.

There are two verbs in Irish, tá and is, corresponding to the English verb, to be.

Singular.

Plural.

1st Pers. tá mé, táim, I am.

támaio, tá sinn, we are.

2nd „ tá tú, táir, thou art.

tá sib, you are.

3rd „ tá sé, he is; tá sí, she is.

tá siar, táir, they are.

rel. (an fear) adá, the man who is.

5. Tá is used to state that a thing exists, is in a certain place, or in a particular condition.

Examples: tá mé tinn, I am ill; tá an fear istigh, the man is inside; tá an fear tirim, the grass (hay) is dry; tá siar tuirseac, they are tired.

6. Is has the same form for all persons: is mé, it is I, I am; is tú, it is thou; thou art, etc.

Exercise: Translate into English:—

Tá an bean ag an doras. Tá mac na mná tinn. Tá an bótar tirim. Tá an fear ag an mboro. Tá fear ar an talam. Is fear mair é.

Translate into Irish:—

Give the book to the man. The son is inside. I am tired. We are on the road. There is milk on the table. The father and mother are in. The men are tired.

## 2.—CUAIRTEÓIRÍ SA BPÁRLÚS.



1 (2, 3, 4, 5.) Na cuairteoirí. 2. An t-uncal, an t-áinmair. 3. An aintín. 4. An nia. 5. An neacht. 6. An cailín aimsire. 7. An doras. 8. An t-áinmair. 9. An máthair. 10. An garsún, an garsún. 11. An garsún. 12, 13. An col ceathar. 14. An lámh. 15. An tsean-lánamh.

## AN DARA CEADT.—(THE SECOND LESSON.)

## CUAIRTEÓIRÍ SA BPÁRLÚS.

(Visitors in the Sitting-room.)

Cuairt atá dá teasbáint sa bpeictiúr seo. cuairt—a visit  
cuairteoir—a visitor  
tráthóna—evening

Ceathrar cuairteoirí atá tagtha leis an tráthóna a caitéam i gcuirdeachtam an lin tise tagann siad isteach sa bpárlús. atá tagtha—who have come  
i gcuirdeachtam—in the company  
tagann siad—they come

'Siad atá ann—an t-uncal,<sup>2</sup> an aintín,<sup>3</sup> an nia<sup>4</sup> agus an neacht.<sup>5</sup> a caitéam—to spend  
tá sé é réis—he has just

Tá an cailín aimsire<sup>6</sup> é réis an doras<sup>7</sup> a foscailt agus tá na cuairteoirí dá seoladh isteach aice. foscailt—I open  
dá seoladh isteach—being shown in  
a' craiteadh láimhe—shaking hands

Tá an máthair a' craiteadh láimhe go cartannac leis an aintín. go cartannac—in friendly fashion

Riteann an garsún<sup>10</sup> agus an garsún<sup>11</sup> le fáilte do cur romh a gcolceathra. riteann—run(s)  
fáilte do cur romh—to welcome

Tá greim láimhe<sup>14</sup> ag an áinmair ar an neacht. greim láimhe—a hand grip  
colceathra—cousins  
an tsean-lánamh in—the old couple, the grandparents

Cúis áitis agus ríméirí don lion tise a nsaolta a feiceál. cúis áitis agus ríméirí (to)—a cause of joy and gladness (to)

Is colceathra don garsún agus don garsún an nia agus an neacht. is colceathra—relatives  
áitis agus glionndar—joy and delight

Cuireann sé áitis agus glionndar ar na malraigh beir i dtéamta a céile arís. cuireann a céile—together, with one another

Is colceathra don nia agus don neacht an naoréanán freisin. tá áitis orm—I am glad

Is mór an tógáil éiríde don tsean-lánamh a gclann féin agus clann a gclomne a feiceál. is mór an tógáil éiríde—it is a heartfelt delight  
a gclann féin—their own children

## comhād.

- Cé na daoine atá a' teacht isteach sa bpárlus? *isteach—into*  
 Na cuairteoirí atá a' teacht isteach ann. *isteach ann—into it*
- Cé hiaid na cuairteoirí? *Cé hiaid—who are*  
 Seo iad iad—*an t-uicéal,*<sup>2</sup> *an aintín,*<sup>3</sup> *Seo iad iad—these*  
 an nia<sup>4</sup> agus an neacht.<sup>5</sup> *are they*
- Cé méid cuairteoir ann? *Cé méid—how many*  
 Tá ceathrar cuairteoirí ann. *ar fad—altogether*
- Cé méid uime ar fad sa bpárlus? *uime, beirt—one,*  
 Tá uime, beirt, triúr, ceathrar, cúig- *two (of persons)*  
 ear, seisear, móir-seisear (seachtar), *éaghas—comes (rel.*  
 oictar, naonbar, deicheadar, don *form)*  
 uime déag 'sa bpárlus. *nuair—when*
- Nuair éaghas na cuairteoirí céard a gnios *gnios—does (rel.*  
 an cailín aimsire? *form)*  
 Seolann sí an ceathrar isteach sa *seolann sí—she con-*  
 bpárlus. *ducts*
- Agus céard a gnios an máthair? *féarad na fáilte—a*  
 Cuireann sí féarad na fáilte rómpa. *hearty welcome*
- Agus céard a gnios an gasúr<sup>10</sup> agus an *cuirim fáilte romh—*  
 ghirseac? *I welcome*  
 Ritheann siad agus beireann siad barróg *ritim—I run*  
 ar a scolceathra. *beirim barróg ar—I*  
 embrace
- Cé hiaid clann an amhar agus na h-aintín? *clann—children*  
 'Siad an nia agus an neacht a sclann. *an breá leis—does*  
 it delight
- An breá leis an ngrisiú a colceatar a *cinnce—certainly*  
 feiceál? *is doibinn le n-a*  
 Is breá; cinnce, is doibinn le n-a *croíde é—it de-*  
 croíde é. *lights her heart*
- Céard deir an ghirseac? *deir—says*  
 Deir sí, "Cén áoi bfuil tú?" *cén áoi—how*
- Céard deir lú mar freagra? *mar freagra—in*  
 Deir sí, "Táim ar feabhas, go raib maí *answer*  
 agat, cén áoi bfuil tú péim?" *ar feabhas—very well*
- tú péim—yourself

## LESSON II.

7. Another form of the article is *an t-* which occurs (a) before words in the nominative singular masculine commencing with a vowel as: *an t-uallach, the load*; *an t-athair, the father*; *an t-iarann, the iron*.  
 (b) In the nominative and dative singular feminine and genitive singular masculine, before words commencing with s followed by a vowel or by l, n, r.  
*Examples in nominative singular feminine: an tsráid, the street*; *an tsluasad, the shovel*; *an tslat, the rod*.  
*Genitive singular masculine: teag an tsagairt, the priest's house*.  
*Dative singular feminine: ar an tslat, on the rod*; *as an tsean-innsoi, at the old woman*.  
 If the noun is dative masculine there is no mutation, except after *do, de*: *ar an saoghal, in (on) the world*.
8. *Do, de* followed by the article, prefix this *t* to words beginning with s as above, both in the dative masculine and feminine: *tuag sé an tslat don tsean-fear, he gave the rod to the old man*; *curo den tsíol, some of the seed*.  
 In cases where *t* is prefixed to s, the *t* not the s is pronounced.
9. When the article stands between two consonants, one before and the other following, the n of the article is commonly not pronounced: *fear a' tige (f'ar a t'í) for fear an tige, the man of the house*; *ar a' mbótar, on the road*.
10. The other form of the article is *na*. This *na* is used in the genitive feminine, and in the plural: *barr na carragae, the summit of the rock (f.)*; *na daoine, the people, persons*; *na crann, the trees*.  
*na*, when it occurs before a vowel, in the genitive singular, nominative and dative plural, is followed by a *h*: *muintir na háite, the people (inhabitants) of the place*; *na héireannais, the Irish*; *oo na hiasgairí (hiasgairí), to the fishermen*.
11. In the genitive plural, *na* is followed by eclipses of a consonant, and prefixes *n* to vowels: *luach na gcaorac, the price of the sheep (pl.)*; *uilleabhar na gcraon, the foliage of the trees*; *muintir na n-oileán, the people (inhabitants) of the islands*.
12. *is* is commonly used to express an identity, as: *is mé an mac, I am the son*; *is mé Seán, I am John*; *is é an uime céadna, he is the same person*; *is boct an sgéal é, it is a sad (wretched) business*.

## Exercise: Translate into English:—

Tá an tslat sa seomra. Tá an uime céadna as an doras. Tá an nia ar an tsráid. Is mé an uime céadna.

## Translate into Irish:—

There is (tá) a pipe on the table. There are (tá) fishermen on the island. The boy is (is) the brother of the girl. The father is (is é) the man of the house. You are a good man.



## 3.—seomra na leanbh.



1. Páiste, malrac. 2. An bréagán. 3. Neil. 4. An bainne. 5. An cat.  
6. Catal. 7. An traen. 8. Lil. 9. An banaltra. 10. An naoréanán.  
11. An báibóg. 12. An capall. 13. An leabair. 14. An cúinne. 15. Aire  
naoise. 16. An gáas, an bacla.

## An tríomú ceacht.—(THE THIRD LESSON.)

## seomra na leanbh.

(The Nursery.)

féac na malraí merbreá seo san  
tada a' déanamh mórde dóibh ac a beic a'  
súgradh leis na bréagáin.<sup>2</sup>

Nár bréagá cmeálta ó n-a dtuismigheoirí  
sac sórt bréagán deas a tabairt dóibh?

Tá ceathrar malrac ann.

Neil,<sup>3</sup> an té is sine, tá si a' tabairt  
bainne<sup>4</sup> don cat;<sup>5</sup> tá Catal<sup>6</sup> a' súgradh le  
traen,<sup>7</sup> agus tá Lil<sup>8</sup> a' teacht isteach sa  
seomra i n-éimigh leis an mbanaltra<sup>9</sup> agus  
an naoréanán.<sup>10</sup>

Tá Neil veic mbliadhna o'aois, tá Catal  
ocht mbliadhna, tá Lil cúig bliadhna agus tá  
an naoréanán bliadhna go leir.

Tá dá bliadhna ag Neil an Catal, agus tá  
trí bliadhna ag Catal ar Lil. 'Sé an naoré-  
eanán an duine is óige den muintir.

Téigean na malraí go léir ar scoil  
cé is moite den naoréanán, agus tá seisean  
ro-ós fós.

Tá siad a' fanacht 'sa mbaile mór agus  
tá siad a' caiteamh an lae a' súgradh le n-a  
mbreagáin.

Tá báibóg<sup>11</sup> móra álainne ag Neil agus ag  
Lil, agus is fearr le Catal capall<sup>12</sup> agus  
inneall.

Tá grád ag na malraí seo go léir dá  
dtuismigheoirí agus dá mbanaltra.<sup>9</sup> Nuair  
bíos siad tuirseac tugta téigean siad a  
cúla.

An bpeiceann tú seoltán<sup>13</sup> an naoréan-  
án? Tá an seoltán 'na seasam i gcúinne<sup>14</sup>  
an tseomra.

féac—look  
merbreac—happy  
tada—anything,  
nothing  
a' déanamh mórde dóibh  
—troubling them  
nár bréagá cmeálta ó—  
wasn't it very  
kind of  
sac sórt—all sorts,  
kinds  
a tabairt—to give  
dóibh—to them  
an té is sine—the  
eldest  
bainne—milk  
a' tabairt—giving  
i n-éimigh le—along  
in éimigh le—with  
o'aois—of age  
bliadhna go leir—a  
year and a half  
tá dá bliadhna ag n.  
an C.—N. is two  
years older than  
C.  
an duine is óige—the  
youngest person  
muintir—family  
cé is moite de—  
except  
ro-ós—too young  
fós—yet  
a' fanacht—staying  
sa mbaile—at home  
a' caiteamh an lae—  
spending the day  
álainn—lovely, beau-  
tiful  
is fearr le Catal—  
Charles prefers  
inneall—an engine  
tá grád ag A. do B.—  
A. loves B.  
tuirseac tugta—tired  
and worn out

## COMRAÐ.

Céard tá na maltraí a d'éanam?

Tá siad a' súgráil leis na bréagáin.<sup>2</sup>

Cé na bréagáin atá aca?

Tá báibí<sup>11</sup> aca agus capaill<sup>12</sup> áomair,  
agus airc<sup>13</sup> naoise agus traen.<sup>7</sup>

Cé na hainmneacha atá ar na maltraí sin?

Seo iad na hainmneacha atá ortá—Neil,<sup>3</sup>  
Catal<sup>6</sup> agus Lil.<sup>8</sup>

Cá bhfuil an naoréanán?

Tá an naoréanán ar baelamh<sup>16</sup> na  
banaltra.

Cé aca de na maltraí is sine?

'Sí Neil an maltraí is sine aca.

Cé aca de na maltraí is óige?

'Sé an naoréanán an maltraí is óige.

Cé is sine—Catal<sup>6</sup> ná Neil?<sup>3</sup>

Is sine Neil.

Cé'n aois Neil?

Tá sí deic mbliathna o'aois.

Cé'n aois Catal?

Tá sé oit mbliathna o'aois.

Cé'n aois Lil?

Tá sí cúig bliathna o'aois, ar a laḡad.

Cé'n aois tusa?

Táim dá bliathna déag o'aois.

capaill áomair—

wooden horses

ainm—a name

ainmneacha—names

ortá—on them

cá bhfuil—where is

cé aca de na maltraí  
—which of the  
childrenan maltraí is sine aca  
—the eldest child  
of them

cé'n aois—what age

ar a laḡad—at least

táim—I am

dá bliathna déag—  
twelve years

## LESSON III.

13. The predicate or word containing the chief information of the sentence is placed immediately after *is*: *is fear maí é, he is a good man*; *is olc an tóime tú, you are a bad person*.

14. INTERROGATIVE: The interrogative of *is* is *an*.  
Examples: *an fear maí é? is he a good man?* *an é atá (rel.) sa seomra? is it he who is in the room?* *an tú a dúbairt é? was it you who said it?* *is féidir, it is possible*; *an féidir? is it possible?*

15. The NEGATIVE is *ní*: *ní fear maí é, he is not a good man*; *ní hé atá sa seomra, it is not he who is in the room*; *ní tú a rinne é, you did not do it (it is not you who did it)*.  
*ní* prefixes *h* to vowels: *ní holc an áit é, it is not a bad place*.

16. HAVE. There is no verb in Irish corresponding to *have* in English. The corresponding idea is expressed by *tá . . . ag (at)* used before the noun indicating the possessor: *tá sḡian ag Seán, John has a knife*, lit. *there is a knife at John*; *tá airgead ag an ainnair, the uncle has money*, lit. *there is money at the uncle*.

17. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS. When prepositions are used with pronouns, they coalesce with them into one word. These are called prepositional pronouns. From *ag, at*; *ar, on*; *oo, to*, are formed *agam, at me*; *ago, at thee*; *orm, on me*; *ort, on thee*; *dom, to me*; *duit, to thee*, etc.  
In this way we can make up a paradigm:—

## Singular.

1st Pers. *tá leabhar agam, I have a book*.2nd „ *tá leabhar agao, thou hast a book*.3rd „ *tá leabhar aige, aici, he, she has a book*.

## Plural.

1st Pers. *tá leabhar againn, we have a book*.2nd „ *tá leabhar agaiḡ, you have a book*.3rd „ *tá leabhar aca, they have a book*.

18. The INTERROGATIVE of *tá* is formed from a different root. It is *an bhfuil*, generally shortened, in speaking, to *a bhfuil* or *bhfuil*: *an bhfuil sḡian agao? have you a knife?*

## Singular.

1st Pers. *an bhfuilim, an bhfuil mé, am I*. *an bhfuilimro, an bhfuil sinn, are we*.2nd „ *an bhfuil tú, an bhfuilir, art thou*. *an bhfuil sib, are you*.3rd „ *an bhfuil sé, is he*. *an bhfuil siad, are they*.

## Plural.

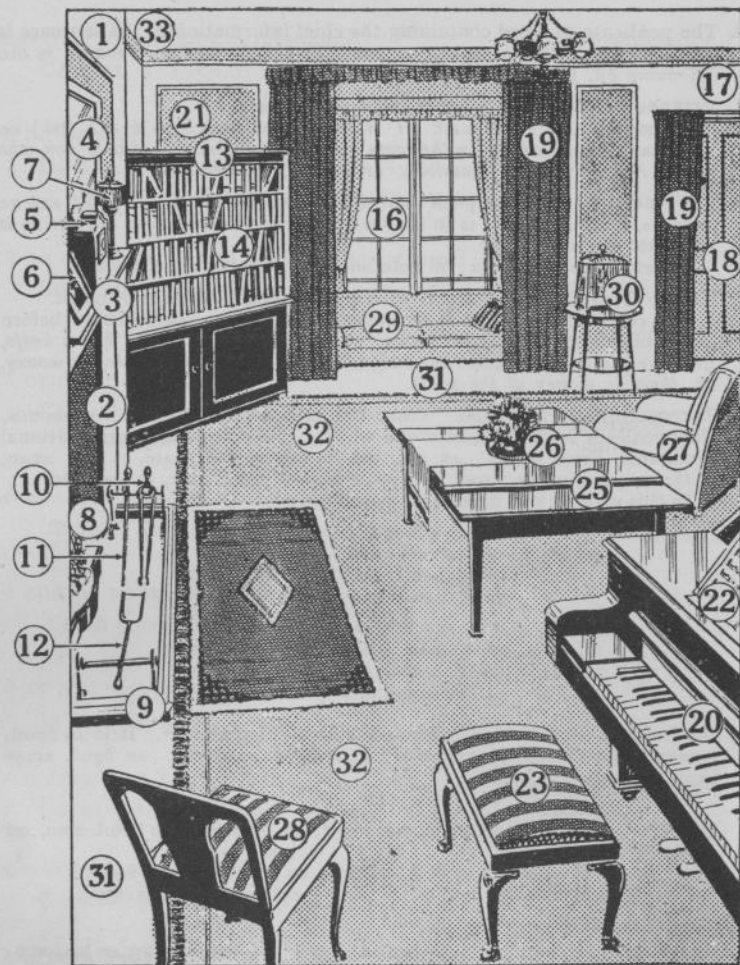
Exercise: Translate into English:—

*Tá bainne ag an sḡat. An cat maí é? Tá bréagán ag an bpáiste. An bhfuil an banaltra sa seomra? Tá, agus tá leabhar aici. An é an cat atá sa seomra? Sé. Cá bhfuil an bainne?*

Translate into Irish:—

*Is he a good man? They have a knife. Which of the children is the youngest? Nell is not the youngest. Are they in the room? No (nil). We are in the room and we have books.*

## 4.—AN PÁRLÚS.



1. An clé. 2. An teimteán. 3. An matal. 4. An sgátán. 5. An clog.  
6. An dealb. 7. An lampa. 8. An teine. 9. An tein-airbe. 10. An  
clú. 11. An brionglán teallaig. 12. An cromán luata. 13. An leabragán.  
14. An leabar. 15. An fuinneós. 16. An veis. 17. An doras. 18. An  
cúirtín. 19. An pianó. 20. An balla. 21. An baill. 22. An uilleós  
éóil. 23. An stól. 24. An bord. 25. An pota blát. 26. An éadaoir  
uilleann. 27. An éadaoir. 28. An t-urrlár. 29. An t-urrlár. 30. An t-urrlár.  
31. An t-urrlár. 32. An t-urrlár. 33. An t-urrlár.

## AN CEATHRAIMH CEADT.—(THE FOURTH LESSON.)

## AN PÁRLÚS.

(The Sitting-room.)

Buailteam isteach sa bpárlús go bfeiceam—  
uith céard tá istigh ann.

Ar clé<sup>1</sup> tá an teimteán,<sup>2</sup> agus os a éionn  
sin tá matal.<sup>3</sup> Tá scátán mór,<sup>4</sup> agus clog,<sup>5</sup>  
agus dealb,<sup>6</sup> agus lampa<sup>7</sup> ar an matal.

Ar aghar na teimeán<sup>8</sup> tá tein-airbe<sup>9</sup> agus  
clú<sup>10</sup> agus brionglán teallaig<sup>11</sup> agus cromán  
luata.<sup>12</sup> Le taob an teimteáin tá leabragán,<sup>13</sup>  
agus gac sórt leabar<sup>14</sup> ar na clabair ann.

As bun<sup>15</sup> an párlúis tá fuinneós<sup>16</sup> a'  
leigean solais isteach sa seomra.

Ar veis<sup>17</sup> na fuinneóige tá doras,<sup>18</sup> agus  
cúirtín dá éirí.

Ar an taob eile den tseomra tá pianó,<sup>20</sup>  
agus uilleós<sup>20</sup> ceoil leagta air.

Tá stóilín<sup>23</sup> i n-áice leis an bpianó. 1  
lár<sup>24</sup> an tseomra tá bord a bfuil pota<sup>26</sup>  
blát air.

Tá baill eile trosgáin sa seomra freisin,  
mar atá, ca daoireada,<sup>28</sup> ca daoireada uill-  
eann,<sup>27</sup> tois,<sup>29</sup> bord beag agus cás.<sup>30</sup>

Tá an t-urrlár<sup>31</sup> clúuigíte le taipéis<sup>32</sup>  
breá, agus tá crann solais ar crocáid ón  
tsionáil.<sup>33</sup>

Feiceamur freisin, go bfuil an seomra  
roinnte 'na dá chuid as péire cúirtíní.<sup>19</sup>

buailteam isteach—let  
us go in  
go bfeiceamur—till  
we see

istigh—inside  
os a éionn sin—above  
that

ar aghar—in front of  
le taob—by the side  
of

gac sórt—every kind  
clabair—a shelf  
a' leigean—letting  
solais—light

dá éirí—covering  
it

ar an taob eile—on  
the other side  
leagta air—laid on it

i n-áice le—near to  
air—on it (him)

baill eile trosgáin  
other pieces of  
furniture

mar atá—namely  
borda beag, buirín—  
small table

clúuigíte le—covered  
with  
breá—fine

crann solais—a chan-  
delier  
ar crocáid—suspended

feiceamur—we see  
roinnte 'na dá chuid—  
divided into two  
parts

péire—a pair

## COMRAÐ.

|                                                                                                                                                    |                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| CÉARÓ A FEICEAS SIÚ AR CLÉ <sup>1</sup> SA SEOMRA ?<br>FEICEAMUO TEINTEÁN <sup>2</sup> AR CLÉ SA SEOMRA.                                           | AR AN MATAI—on the<br>mantelpiece      |
| CÉARÓ TÁ AR AN MATAI ? <sup>3</sup><br>TÁ SCÁTÁN MÓR <sup>4</sup> AGUS CLOS <sup>5</sup> AGUS DEALB <sup>6</sup><br>AGUS LAMPA. <sup>7</sup>       | SO LEOR—very many                      |
| CÉARÓ TÁ SA LEABRASÁN ? <sup>13</sup><br>TÁ SO LEOR LEABAR <sup>14</sup> ANN.                                                                      | CÉARÓ A TUGAS—what<br>gives            |
| CÉARÓ A TUGAS SOLAS DO 'N T-SEOMRA ?<br>TUGANN AN FUIÑNEÓS <sup>16</sup> SOLAS DON<br>T-SEOMRA.                                                    | tugann—gives<br>'na seasam—standing    |
| CÁ BPUIL AN PIANÓ ?<br>TÁ AN PIANÓ 'NA SEASAM LE BALLA. <sup>21</sup>                                                                              | le balla—by the wall                   |
| CÉARÓ TÁ I LÁR <sup>24</sup> AN T-SEOMRA ?<br>TÁ BORD <sup>25</sup> ANN.                                                                           | ann—there (in it)                      |
| CÉARÓ TÁ AR AN MBORD ?<br>TÁ POTA BLÁC <sup>26</sup> AIR.                                                                                          | air—on it                              |
| CÉ NA BAILL EILE TROSCÁIN A FEICEAS SIÚ ?<br>FEICEAMUO CATDOIREAC <sup>28</sup> AGUS CATDOIR-<br>EAC <sup>27</sup> UILLEANN, AGUS BORD, AGUS TOLG. | CÉARÓ LEIS—--with<br>what              |
| CÉARÓ LEIS A BPUIL AN T-ÚRLÁR <sup>31</sup> CLÚUIGTE ?<br>TÁ AN T-ÚRLÁR CLÚUIGTE LE TAIPÉIS <sup>32</sup><br>BREÁG.                                | CÁ BPUIL—where is<br>ar crocaú—hanging |
| CÁ BPUIL AN CRANN SOLAIS ?<br>TÁ SÉ AR CROCAÚ ÓN TSIONÁIL. <sup>33</sup>                                                                           | ón tsionáil—from the<br>ceiling        |
| CÉARÓ LEIS A BPUIL AN SEOMRA ROINTE ?<br>LE PÉIRE CÚIRTÍNÍ.                                                                                        | roinnte—divided<br>péire—a pair        |

## LESSON IV.—GENDER.

19. There are two genders in Modern Irish, masculine and feminine. In Old Irish, there was also a neuter gender, some traces of which still survive. The *n* in *loč n-eacac*, *L. Neagh*, is a survival of this old neuter.

Gender can be distinguished (a) by the effect of a preceding article, or (b) by the effect of the noun on a following adjective.

For example, the article causes aspiration of the initial consonant of the nominative feminine and the genitive masculine, where such consonant can be aspirated (p. ix): nominative feminine, *an éasóg*, the coat; *an banais*, the wedding; *an éloc*, the stone. Genitive masculine, *mac an fíir*, the son of the man; *barr an éirinn*, the top of the tree.

When one noun governs another in the genitive, the article can be used only with the latter.

20. The initial consonant of a following adjective is aspirated in the nominative feminine and genitive masculine: *léine géal*, *breá*, a beautiful white shirt; *féar an éiríne móir*, the big-hearted man.

If the initial of the noun is *l*, *r*, *n*, *t*, the article does not cause aspiration, *an lámh* (f.), the hand; *an oír*, f., the oak.

The *τ* prefixed by the article to nouns in certain cases (cf. p. 8 above), such as before vowels in nominative singular masculine, is also a criterion of gender: *an t-asal* (m.), the ass; *an t-uan* (m.), the lamb; *an t-aonac*, the fair.

21. In the absence of the article or a following adjective, the following general rules are a help in deciding gender.

The following are generally masculine:—

(1) Names of males: *reite*, a ram; *ganóal*, a gander.

Exception: *stail*, a stallion, is feminine.

(2) Nouns ending in *-óir*, *-áir*, *-ac*, *-aire*, as *ceannacóir* (ceannuig-teoir), a buyer; *trodaíre*, a fighter; *leadaíre*, an idler; *amánac*, a singer; *acraannac*, a disturber; *cabaire*, a chatterer.

(3) Diminutives in *-án*, *-ín*, and abstracts in *-as*: *aróán*, a height; *oideac*, education.

Exception: *an éionán* (f.), the five (at cards).

## Exercise: Translate into English:—

TÁ CEANACÓIR AR (a) AN AONAC. TÁ LÉINE GÉAL AIR. TÁ ASAL AGUS (and) UAN AGUS REITE AGAM. TÁ AN ÉLOC AR AGAR NA FUIÑNEIGE. TÁ AN T-UAN AR AN MBÓCAR. AN É SIN TEAC AN FÍIR MÓIR? NÍ HÉ.

Translate into Irish:—

The tongs is in front of the fire. There is every kind of book in the book-case. The window is letting in light. We see light in the room. We see the lamb and the ass.



## 5.—SEOMRA AN BÍO.



1. Seomra an bío. 2. fear an tige. 3. bean an tige. 4. an t-aoib. 5. an taoib. 6. úa éann an buiro. 7. an seirbiseac, an preastalúir. 8. an bean uasal. 9. an sgian. 10. an beannaic. 11. an spúnóg. 12. an gloine. 13. an naipicín. 14. an cannta aráim. 15. an pláta. 16. an mias. 17. an boro. 18. an crúisceán. 19. an buiréal, an flaisín. 20. an corn-clár. 21. an fuinneóg. 22. na cúirtíní. 23. an clog. 24. an órnáir. 25. an macal. 26. an simléar. 27. an peictiúr. 28. an craob cosgair. 29. an balla. 30. an crann solais. 31. an sgaraioir géal, an t-éadóac cláir.

## AN CÚIGMÁD CEADT.—(THE FIFTH LESSON.)

## SEOMRA AN BÍO.

(The Dining-room.)

Os ár gcomhair amac feiceamuid seomra an bío agus ceathrar as ite vinnéir ann. os ár gcomhair—in front of us

Seo iad atá ann—fear an tige,<sup>2</sup> bean an tige<sup>3</sup> agus beirt aoib.<sup>4</sup> as ite—eating

Tá fear an tige<sup>2</sup> agus bean an tige<sup>3</sup> 'na suirde as an gceann<sup>5</sup> céadna den boro, agus tá aoib<sup>4</sup> 'na suirde ar sac taoib<sup>6</sup> de. ceann—end

Tá an boro fá réir le haigair an vinnéir agus tá sgaraioir<sup>31</sup> géal air. céadna—same

Tá sgian<sup>9</sup> agus beannaic<sup>10</sup> agus spúnóg<sup>11</sup> agus gloine<sup>12</sup> agus naipicín<sup>13</sup> agus cannta<sup>14</sup> aráim le haigair sac duine den ceathrar. taoib—side; fá réir—ready

Ar an mboro<sup>17</sup> tá pláta<sup>15</sup> agus miasa<sup>16</sup> agus sáiltéar agus piobarán. le haigair } for the use of

Tá crúiscín<sup>19</sup> sa gcrúisceán<sup>18</sup> agus tá ola agus finéagra agus piobar agus bráisce agus annlann ionnta. sac duine—each person

Ar an gcorn-clár<sup>20</sup> ar clé tá sac ní is riachtanac le preastal buiro. sáiltéar—salt-cellar

Tá tosúighe aca ar an vinnéir agus tá an preastalúir<sup>7</sup> a' d'ail anbruite ar bean an tige.<sup>8</sup> piobarán—pepperbox

Tá an seomra feistighe go maic. ola—oil

Tá cúirtíní<sup>22</sup> síoda ar crocáir os comhair na fuinneóige.<sup>21</sup> finéagra—vinegar

Ar an macal<sup>25</sup> tá clog<sup>23</sup> agus órnáir<sup>24</sup> eile, agus tá spóirseac tèmeat ar lasaó sa tsimléir.<sup>26</sup> bráisce—mustard

Tá peictiúirí<sup>27</sup> agus craobaí cosgair<sup>28</sup> ar crocáir ar an mballa.<sup>29</sup> annlann—sauce

Tá crann solais<sup>30</sup> ann preisin, le solas a tabairt don tseomra. ionnta—in them

le solas a tabairt—to give light

## COMRÁD.

- Cén t-am a mberò an tinnéar aghaidh, a máigistreas—mistress  
 máigistreas?  
 Berò sé aghainn ar a seacht a cíos.  
 berò sé aghainn—we shall have it
- Cén t-am ar ceart dom an boro do leagan?  
 leas an boro as leat uair o'éis a sé.  
 céan t-am—what time?  
 leat uair o'éis a sé—half-past six  
 i láthair—present
- Cé méad uime béas i láthair, a máigistreas?  
 Berò ceathrar.  
 leas an boro—lay the table
- An bfuil sib réir 'un tinnéir, a daoine uaisle?  
 Támuir réir, go raib maic aghat.  
 daoine uaisle—gentlemen
- Tá go maic. Surò annso tusa, a mhic Uí Murcháda, agus surò annsan cail tusa, a Brianais.  
 tá go maic—very well  
 surò—sit
- Cé na daoine atá suróte cun buiró?  
 Iad seo: fear an tige<sup>2</sup> agus bean an tige,<sup>3</sup> pádrais Ó Loingsiú agus a céile, agus a mbeirt cara, Seán Ó Murcháda agus Séamus Ó Briain.  
 a mhic Uí Murcháda—Mr. Murphy  
 a Brianais—Mr. O'Brien  
 céile—wife  
 cara—a friend  
 Seán—John  
 Séamus—James
- Cé tá a' freastal an buiró?  
 Tá an seirbiseac a' freastal an buiró.  
 a' freastal—attending
- Céard tá an seirbiseac a' déanam?  
 Tá sé a' dail anbhuite ar bean an tige.  
 seirbiseac—servant
- Céard tá Seán Ó Murcháda a' déanam?  
 Tá sé a' gabail a leit-sgeil paol go raib sé veireannac.  
 a' dail anbhuite—serving soup  
 a' gabail a leit-sgeil—making his excuses
- Céard leis a bfuil an boro clúuighe?  
 Tá an boro clúuighe le sgaraoio<sup>31</sup> ghl.  
 veireannac—late
- Cé na ruadai a ceastuigeas ó na daoine atá as ite an tinnéir?  
 Teastuigeann sgeana<sup>9</sup> agus beanna<sup>10</sup> agus spúnóga<sup>11</sup> agus glomí<sup>12</sup> agus naipicín<sup>13</sup> ó gac uime aca.  
 céard leis—with what  
 teastuigeann uaim—I want, I need  
 gac uime aca—each person of them
- Céard tá ar an scorn-clár?<sup>20</sup>  
 Tá gac ní air is riactanac le freastal an buiró.  
 air—on it  
 riactanac—necessary

## LESSON V.—GENDERS (continued).

22. The following nouns are usually feminine:—

- (1) Names of females and countries: an ingean, the daughter; an ffrainc, France; an Gearmáinn, Germany.  
 Caitín, a girl, is masculine, but of course is referred to as sí, i, she, her. Similarly, bá, a boat; capall, a horse; capín, a cap, all masculine, are referred to as sí, i.
- (2) Diminutives in -óg and -ac: an búróg, the yellow-hammer; an fuinneog, the window; an cuimneac, the fragrance.
- (3) Abstracts derived from adjectives: laige, weakness; an óige, youth (from óg, young); an boige, softness.
- (4) Nouns ending in a consonant or a group of consonants preceded by a slender vowel: an tsúil, the eye; an catóir, the chair.

## DECLENSION.

23. Irish nouns are usually classified by grammarians into Five Declensions, according to the formation of the genitive singular. Four of these were originally based on the vowel of the stem. The fifth is a grouping together of the consonant stems.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

24. Masculine nouns ending in a broad consonant. The genitive is formed by making the final consonant slender, generally by putting i before it. Sometimes the original vowel or vowel group is completely changed as a result. Nouns ending in -ac have this changed to -ais.

Examples: ughar, m., an author; marcad, m., a horseman.

|      |                    | Singular.      |                      |
|------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| N.   | ughar.             | fear.          | marcad.              |
| G.   | ughair.            | fir.           | marcais.             |
| D.   | ughar.             | fear.          | marcad.              |
| Voc. | a ughair.          | a fir.         | a marcais.           |
|      |                    | Plural.        |                      |
| N.   | ughair.            | fir.           | marcais.             |
| G.   | ughair.            | fear.          | marcad.              |
| D.   | ugharaibh, ughair. | fearaibh, fir. | marcaisibh, marcais. |
| Voc. | a ughara.          | a feara.       | a marcais.           |

Further Examples: coileac, a cock; cat, a cat; bá, a boat.

Exercise: Translate into English:—

Tá na fir as ite agus tá an cailín as freastal orda. Tá siad ina suróe as an mboro. Tá an búróg taob amuig den fuinneog. Tá an bean ina suróe sa gcathóir. Cá bfuil an sgean atá aghat?

Translate into Irish:—

There are a knife and a spoon and a glass on the table. The man of the house is writing a letter. Where is the daughter? She is in France. The son is in (sa) Germany. Has the girl a cat?

## 6.—AN CISTEANÁC.



1. An cisteanác. 2. An bord cisteanáige. 3. An cócaire. 4. Na cailíní cisteanáige. 5. An taos. 6. An pígeós. 7. An níg-šeomra. 8. An sorn, an brotlác. 9. An teime. 10. An t-oigheann. 11. An matal. 12. Pota an cáipé. 13. An comneall. 14. An comhleóir. 15. An bró cáipé. 16. An bosca. 17. An balla. 18. An mias-clár. 19. An orisiúr. 20. An mias. 21. Pláta. 22. An tairngéan. 23. An éileite, an sáspan. 24. An príoc-tán. 25. An clog. 26. An madaó.

## AN SÉIMHÓ CEADT.—(THE SIXTH LESSON.)

## AN CISTEANÁC.

(The Kitchen.)

An seomra a n-ullmhúigtear agus a ullmhúigtear—one prepares  
mbruittear an biaó ann tugtar an cisteanác  
bruittear—one cooks  
air.—one calls,  
is called

Sa bpeictiúr peiceamuro boro mór cisteanaíge.<sup>2</sup> Le hais an buiro tá an cócaire,<sup>3</sup>  
tugtar air—one calls,  
is called  
biaó—food  
Le hais—beside  
sí féin—herself (nom.)  
í féin—herself (acc.)

Tá an cócaire a' rollaó an taois<sup>5</sup> le  
ar a noiceall—busy,  
doing their best  
pígeós<sup>6</sup> a déanamh.  
as ullmhú—preparing

Tá uime de na cailíní a' seiceaó pataí,  
a' rollaó—rolling  
agus tá an uime eile a' nígseá na ngréite  
Le pígeós a déanamh—  
to make a pie

Sé an sorn<sup>8</sup> an ruo is tábaictaíge dá bfuil  
uime de—one of  
a' seiceaó—peeling  
'sa gcisteanáige. Tá sé le peiceál ar clé.  
pataí—potatoes

Tá teime<sup>9</sup> mór sa sorn agus oighe<sup>10</sup> ar gac  
a' nígse—washing  
gréite—dishes

Ins na hoighe sin a bruitear an biaó le  
an ruo is tábaictaíge—  
the most important  
thing

Déantar an róstaó ar aghaó na teimeaó  
Le peiceál—to be seen  
agus an bÁCáil ins na hoighe agus an fíuacáó  
oighe—ovens  
ar gac taob—on each  
side

Ar an matal<sup>11</sup> tá pota an cáipe<sup>12</sup> agus  
Le h-agháó—for  
comneall<sup>13</sup> i gcomhleóir<sup>14</sup> agus bró cáipe<sup>15</sup>  
béile—a meal  
agus dá bosca.<sup>16</sup>  
Déantar—one does, is  
done

Ar balla<sup>17</sup> an tseomra tá na mias-  
cláir<sup>18</sup> ar crocáó.  
róstaó—roasting

Comnigheann an cócaire na miasa<sup>20</sup> agus na  
ar aghaó—in front  
plátaí<sup>21</sup> uilig ar an orisiúr<sup>19</sup> agus cuireann  
bÁCáil—baking

sí na sgeana agus na beannaíca i tOaisce i  
fíuacáó—boiling  
anuas ar an teimró—  
on the fire

Comnigheann<sup>22</sup> an orisiúr.  
comnigheann—keeps  
uilig—all

Tá go leór crúiscíní beaga ar crocáó  
cuirim i tOaisce—I  
ar an orisiúr.  
store, I put by safe

Sa níg-šeomra atá i naice leis an gcis-  
n-áice leis—near,  
teanaíge bíonn na heileictí<sup>23</sup> agus na príoc-  
beside  
áin<sup>24</sup> agus na potaí.  
nígtear—one washes,  
is (are) washed

Nígtear na gréite sa níg-šeomra.

## COMHÁD.

- AR MAIT LEAT AN CISTEANNAC S' AGAMNE A  
feiceáil? s'agamne—of ours, our  
AR MAIT LEAT—would  
you like
- BURÓ BREÁG LÍOM Í FEICEÁIL, LE DO TOIL. buró breág líom—I  
should like very  
much
- NAÓ BREÁG AIRGEAMAIL AN CISTEANNAC Í? le do toil—if you  
please  
AN N-OIBRIGEANN AN SORN<sup>8</sup> SO MAIT  
DUIT? áirgeamail—spacious,  
roomy
- OIBRIGEANN SÉ AR FEABHAS AN TSAOGAIL. oibrigeann—works  
AR FEABHAS AN TSAOGAIL  
—excellently  
TÁ FÍOS AGAT—YOU  
KNOW  
COGA CÓCAIRE<sup>3</sup> MAIT AGAT? coга cоcаire—excel-  
lent cook
- TÁ; TOGA CÓCAIRE Í AMAÓ 'S AMAÓ, TIS  
LÉI 'CUILE SÓRT A ULLMÚ. tis léi—she can  
amaó 's amaó—in  
every way
- AN Í O'ULLMUIG AN DINNÉAR INDIU? meas tú naó—don't  
you think that
- SÍ. MEAS TÚ NAÓ NDEARNA SÍ SO MAIT  
É? Rinne san aímneas; bí an dinnéar  
tar barr amaó. san aímneas—without  
doubt  
tar barr amaó—un-  
surpassable
- NAÓ BREÁG AN SEAN-DRISIÚR<sup>19</sup> É SIN ATÁ AGAT? táinig sé anuas cugam  
—it has descended  
to me
- IS BREÁG, TÁINIS SÉ ANUAS CUGAM Ó  
MO MÁTAR MÓIR. áluinn—beautiful  
an-tsean—very old
- AGUS AN CLOS<sup>25</sup> ÁLUINN SIN 'SA SCÚINNE? oe mo tuairim-se—in  
my opinion  
AR DO DÈIS—AT YOUR  
CONVENIENCE  
DEACAIR—difficult
- TÁ AN CLOS SIN AN-TSEAN, PREISM. riaradó—arrangement  
DE MO TUAIRIM-SE, TÁ 'CUILE SÓRT AR  
DO DÈIS ANNSEO AGAT. do sárú—to surpass  
cuma an tsócamail—  
appearance of
- SO DEIMHIN BURÓ DEACAIR RIARADÓ NA  
CISTEANAIGE SEO A SÁRÚ. TÁ CUMA  
AN TSÓCAMAIL AR AN MADAD<sup>26</sup> AGUS É  
DÁ GORADÓ FÉIN AR AGADÓ NA TEMEAD<sup>9</sup>  
ANN SIN. TÁ MUISE: TÁ AN DÓNAS AIR LE  
LE LEISGE. 1s leis an gcócaire é. fillim ar—I return  
to
- comfort  
oá goraó féin—  
warming himself,  
basking  
TÁ AN DÓNAS AIR LE  
LEISGE—he is in-  
curably lazy

LESSON VI.—FIRST DECLENSION (*continued*).

25. In nouns of this declension, the nominative singular is like the dative singular and the genitive plural; the genitive singular is like the nominative plural. In inanimate things, the vocative is like the nominative.

The dative plural in -ib is rapidly disappearing in all declensions, the nominative plural form being used instead. This use is recommended to the learner. As a result of these modifications, the case forms are virtually reduced to two in several nouns.

A good many nouns which belong to this declension form the plural differently. This happens frequently in the case of words ending in l, n, r: seol, a sail; plural, seolta; ceol, music; plural, ceolta; cuan, a harbour; plural, cuanta; líon, a net; plural, líonta.

## SECOND DECLENSION.—Feminine Nouns.

26. This declension comprises a large number of feminine nouns. The genitive singular is formed by adding -e to the final consonant which is made slender.

Examples: cruac (f.), a stack; fuinneog, a window; caillead (f.), an old woman, a hag.

|                      | Singular.       |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| N. cruac.            | fuinneog.       | caillead.       |
| G. cruacé.           | fuinneoghe.     | caillehe.       |
| D. cruacib.          | fuinneois.      | cailleis.       |
|                      | Plural.         |                 |
| N. cruaca.           | fuinneoga.      | cailleadá.      |
| G. cruacé.           | fuinneog.       | caillead.       |
| D. cruacá, cruacáib. | fuinneoga, -ib. | cailleadá, -ib. |

The vocative is the same as the nominative, with a prefixed which aspirates: a caillead, hag.

Further Examples: cusc (f.), a cuckoo; lám, a hand; bróg, a boot; cos, a foot.

## THE VERB.

27. There are two conjugations. (1) The first conjugation comprises monosyllabic verbs of the type: mol, praise (ipv.), molaim, I praise; díolaim, I sell; buailim, I strike; cuirim, I put.  
(2) The second conjugation comprises dissyllabic verbs, such as: corruis, stir, corruisim, I stir; áirúisim, I raise.

28. IMPERATIVE. The simplest form of the verb is the second singular imperative: mol, praise; fan, stay; fág, leave; leas, place, set, throw down, tabair, give.

Exercise: Translate into English:—

leas an leabhar ar an gcataoir atá le hais an fuir. cuir an bróg ar do (thy) éois. leas do lám ar barr do bhróige. leas an borta le haíad an dinnéir. fág an cataoir ar an urlár.

Translate into Irish:—

Place (leas) the pot on the range. Put the shoe on your foot. Remain by the fire. Put by the knives and forks. Put the candle in the candlestick. Place the candlestick on the table.



## 7.—AN SEOMRA CODALTA.



1. An seomra codalta. 2. Bean an tige. 3. An leabard. 4. An cuirtín. 5. An codaltac. 6. Stoc na leabta. 7. An toct. 8. An pó-toct. 9. An bráitlín. 10. An plamcéad. 11. An plúir. 12. An súsa pann-clúim. 13. An ceann-ádaire. 14. An piliúr. 15. Ceann na leabta. 16. Troscán. 17. Ráille na dtúailí. 18. An folcaván. 19. An crúscá. 20. An báisín. 21. Miasán na gallaoiríge. 22. An clár maiseacáim. 23. An sáatán. 24. An tairngneán. 25. Na seóda. 26. An cóir maiseacáim. 27. An rónóg. 28. An cóir, an raca. 29. Bosca an púdaire. 30. An t-almóir. 31. Seomra an folcaró. 32. An vabac. 33. An cailín. 34. An túáille. 35. An comneall. 36. An comnleoir. 37. Bosca cipíní.

## AN SEACHTMAO CEACT.—(THE SEVENTH LESSON.)

## AN SEOMRA CODALTA.

(The Bedroom.)

Seomra breá<sup>1</sup> codalta atá dá theasbáint sa bpeictiúr seo.

Deir bean an tige<sup>2</sup> gurb é an seomra codalta is fearr sa teac é.

Tá leabard<sup>3</sup> mór ann agus cúirtíní<sup>4</sup> anuas le taob leis an té bíos sa leabard a cosaint ón siorradh gaoite.

Is iomrú mór atá i n-éanaim na leabta.

Ar an gcéad dul síos, tá stoc<sup>5</sup> na leabta, agus annsin an toct<sup>6</sup> agus an pó-toct.<sup>8</sup> Anuas ortá sin tá an bráitlín,<sup>9</sup> na plamcéoi,<sup>10</sup> an plúir<sup>11</sup> agus súsa pann-clúim.<sup>12</sup>

Tá piliúr<sup>13</sup> agus ceann-ádaire<sup>14</sup> le beir faoi'n gceann.<sup>15</sup>

Tá troscán<sup>16</sup> eile le feiceál sa tseomra, freisin.

Ar clé tá ráille na dtúailí agus an folcaván.<sup>17</sup> Ar an bfolcaván<sup>18</sup> tá dá báisín<sup>19</sup> agus dá crúscá<sup>20</sup> agus miasán na gallaoiríge.<sup>21</sup>

1 ngar don leabard tá an clár maiseacáim. Ar an gclár sin tá scátán,<sup>23</sup> agus tá tairngneán<sup>24</sup> sa gclár freisin.

Cumrúigeann bean an tige na seóda,<sup>25</sup> an cóir maiseacáim,<sup>26</sup> na rónóga,<sup>27</sup> na cóira,<sup>28</sup> na boscaí púdaire<sup>29</sup> agus na cumrán ins na tairngneáin sin.

Ar deis i ngar don clár maiseacáim tá an t-almóir<sup>30</sup> agus na cótaí is na gúnnáí ar crocadh istigh ann.

Ar an taob céadna den tseomra tá seomra an folcaró<sup>31</sup> agus cúirtín dá clúvad.

Tá gac ní ann a beaí foigamteac do dhine le folcaván a tabairt do péin sa vabac.<sup>32</sup>

deir—says

is fearr—best

anuas le taob—at the sides

a cosaint—to protect  
siorradh gaoite—draught

iomrú—many

mór—part

i n-éanaim—in the composition

ar an gcéad dul síos—in the first place

anuas (ar)—laid (on)  
le beir—to be

faoi'n gceann—under the head

troscán—furniture

eile—other

túáille—a towel

i ngar do—close to

gallaoiríge—soap

cumrúigeann—keeps,

preserves  
cumrán—scent, perfume

cótaí—coats

gúnnáí—dresses

istigh—inside

dá clúvad—covering it

foigamteac—serviceable

folcaván a tabairt do péin—to give himself a bath

## COMRAÐ.

An bfuil tú a' dul a' còrlaò, a' ùime uasail?  
Táim, tabair dom comneall<sup>6</sup> agus  
cipíní<sup>37</sup> agus eóchair an tseomra.

Céard is uimhir do do seomra, a' ùime  
uasail?

Uimhir a seacht tríocad.

Seo duit an eóchair, a' ùime uasail. Slán  
còalta agat anois agus go sco-  
luise tú go sám.

Go mb' amlaró duit.

Ar còdail tú go sám aréir?

Níor sám-còrlaò go dtí é, go raib maic  
agat.

An bfuil an seomra sáta compóirdeac?

Tá, go deimhin, díol ri ve seomra atá ann.

An bfuil do sáit pláincéa<sup>10</sup> agat?

Tá, cinnte. Bíos com te teólaróe sin  
aréir is nár teastuig an súsa pann-  
clúim<sup>12</sup> uam.

Dá mb' áil leat a ráo leis an gcaitín<sup>33</sup>  
roinnt uisce te a tabairt eugam fad  
maoin.

Déanfaid agus fáilte. Cé'n t-am ar maidin  
a mbéad sé a' teastáil uait?

Ar buille a hoct díreac.

Ar maic leat go nglaothfí ort ag leat uair  
t'réis a seacht?

Níor maic. Déro tú luac go leór ag  
ceatramáó roim a hoct.

Cé'n t-am a mbéro an bricfasta agat annsin?  
Ag ceatramáó t'réis a hoct.

Péaca seo, a' ùime uasail, 'bhuil don gall-  
aoireac agat?

Tá; tá gallaoireac agam, ac níor  
misoe túáille<sup>34</sup> eile a tabairt eugam.

An mbionn uisce te i seomra an  
folcaró<sup>31</sup> i gcomnuiróe?

Bíonn, a' ùime uasail, tis leat folcaró te  
do tabairt duit féin am ar bit is  
maic leat.

a' dul a' còrlaò—  
going to bed

a' ùime uasail—sir  
cipíní—matches

eóchair—a key  
uimhir—number

seacht tríocad—37  
slán còalta agat—  
may you sleep

securely  
go sám—soundly

go mb' amlaró duit—  
the same to you

aréir—last night  
níor sám-còrlaò go

dtí é—never more  
soundly

sáta—sufficiently  
díol ri ve seomra—  
a room fit for a king

do sáit—enough for  
you

te teólaróe—warm  
and snug

pann-clúim—down  
dá mb' áil leat—  
would you be so

good as  
eugam—to me, to-  
wards me

déanfaid agus fáilte—  
I will do so, with  
pleasure

ar buille a hoct—at  
8 o'clock sharp

leat uair t'réis—half  
past

luac go leór—time  
enough

roim—before  
ceatramáó roim—  
quarter to

péaca seo—look here  
níor misoe—it would  
be no harm, you

might as well  
i gcomnuiróe—always

tis leat—you can  
folcaró te—a hot bath

am ar bit—at any time

## LESSON VII.—THE VERB. FIRST CONJUGATION.

29. There are two methods of showing the person, (1) the Synthetic Method, where the person is shown by the verbal ending; (2) the Analytic Method. The latter shows the pronouns separately. Originally, the verb was declined synthetically right through. Now there is commonly a mixture of both methods.

Singular.

1. molaim, I praise.

2. molann tú, molair, thou praisest.

3. molann sé, he praises.

Plural.

molamair, we praise.

molann sib, ye praise.

molann siad } they praise..  
molair

Rel. : an fear a molas, the man who praises; an muintir a molas, those who praise.

Further Examples : fágaim, I leave; fanaim, I wait.

INTERROGATIVE. An molann tú? dost thou praise? an bfuil sé? does he leave? an gceapann siad go dtiocfa sé? do they think that he will come? an ólann sib pion? do you drink wine?

Interrogative an eclipses an eclipsable consonant, and its n is pronounced double (nn) before vowels. Before consonants it is usually pronounced as a (ə).

## 30. THE PRONOUNS.

Singular. 1. mé, I, me.

2. tú, thou, tú, thee.

3. sé, he, é, him.

sí, she, í, her.

Plural. 1. sinn, we, us.

2. sib, you.

3. siad, they.

iad, them.

The dative is formed by a compound of the various prepositions and the pronoun. Example : do, to.

1. dom, to me.

2. duit, to thee.

3. dó, to him; di, to her.

duinn, to us.

daoib, to you.

doib, to them.

## 31. The genitive relation in pronouns is expressed :—

(1) By the possessive pronoun before the noun : mo leabhar, my book; seo é mo teac, this is my house.

(2) By the use of a compound of the preposition le, with, plus a pronoun.

Singular.

1. is liom an capall, the horse is mine.

2. is leat " " " " " thine.

3. is leis " " " " " his.

is léi " " " " " hers.

Plural.

is linn, etc.

is sib " "

is leo " "

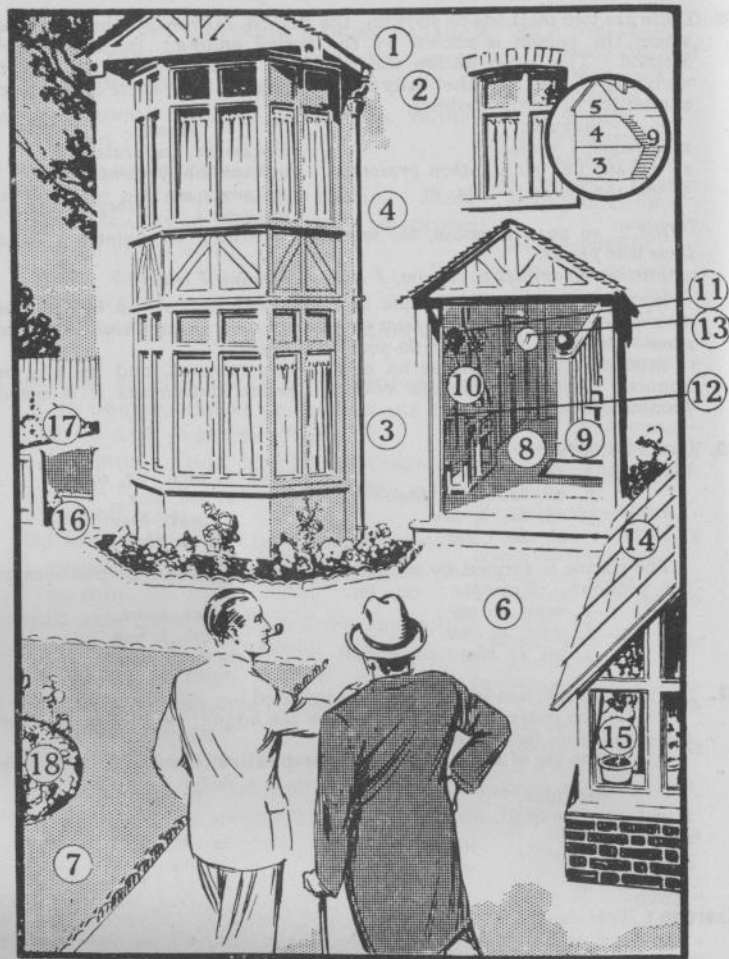
## Exercise : Translate into English :—

molann sé an eac. Tabair pion dúinn. is liom an bróg seo. tá  
trogán breá sa seomra seo. is le bean (mnaoi) an tige an púdar.  
an ólann sí pion? Ólann. is leat an cóta.

Translate into Irish :—

Does he think that (so) they will come? Does he drink wine? The man who praises the food. Does she leave a towel in the bedroom? Does the coat belong to him (an leis). The house is mine.

## 8.—AN TEAC.



1. An teac. 2. An billa. 3. An bun-urlár. 4. An céad léibean. 5. An dara léibean. 6. Casán. 7. An fáitce. 8. An halla. 9. An stairne. 10. An crocán. 11. An hata, na hataí. 12. An cóta mór, na cótaí móra. 13. An cloigín. 14. An teac gloime. 15. An blá, an sgot. 16. An bealac isteach. 17. An gairvín. 18. An blát-éaspac.

## AN T-OCTHÁD CEADT—(THE EIGHTH LESSON.)

## AN TEAC.

(The House.)

CARA DOM ATÁ 'NA COMNUIDE I BILLA<sup>2</sup> BIS  
DEIS AR IMEALL BLEÁT-CLÍAT AMUIS TUG SÉ  
CUIREAD DOM MAIOM INOÉ DUL AR CUAIRT  
CUIGE.

DA DEAS AN CURO SIN DE, AGUS ŠAD MÉ LEIS  
AN ŠCUIREAD ŠO NDEACARÓ MÉ A' TRIALL AIR  
TRAHNÓNA.

CÉ NAŠ BPUIL AN TEAC RO-MÓR IS SOILÉIR  
NAŠ DON VIOŠAD É, AGUS ŠO BPUIL ŠAC NÍ AR  
FEABAS ANN LE MUIRIGÉAN MO ČARAD A VÉANAM  
COMPÓIRDEAMAIL.

DEIC SEOMRAÍ ATÁ SA TEAC, CEITRE CINN AR  
AN MBUN-URLÁR<sup>3</sup> AGUS NA CINN EILE AR AN ŠCÉAD  
LÉIBEANN<sup>4</sup> AGUS AR AN DARA LÉIBEANN.<sup>5</sup> TÁ  
CASÁN<sup>6</sup> A' DUL SUAS ČUIS AN TEAC AGUS TÁ  
FÁITCE<sup>7</sup> AGUS BLÁT-ČEAPACÁ<sup>18</sup> AR AŠARÓ AN TIGE  
AMAC. A' DUL ISTEAC VUIT O'FEICPEÁ HALLA  
MÓR,<sup>8</sup> AGUS TÁ STAIRNE<sup>9</sup> ANN LE DUL SUAS ČUIS  
NA SEOMRAÍ ATÁ ČUAS. Ó ČÁRLA ŠO BPUIL AN  
DORAS AR FOŠGAILT TIG LINN AN CROČÁN<sup>10</sup> A  
FEICÉAL, AGUS NA HATAÍ<sup>11</sup> IS NA CÓTAÍ MÓRA<sup>12</sup>  
AR CROČAD AIR.

TÁ AN ČLUIŠÍN<sup>13</sup> ANN, FREISIN, LEIS NA BÉILÍ  
A FUAŠAIRT DO MUMINTIR AN TIGE. AR DEIS  
FEICTEAR AN TEAC GLOIME<sup>14</sup> ÁIT A BPUIL ŠAC  
ŠAŠAS ŠŠOT A' FÁS AS MO ČARAD.

AR ČLÉ TÁ AN BEALAC<sup>16</sup> ISTEAC SA NŠÁIR-  
VÍN.<sup>17</sup> ŠÁIRVÍN AN-MÓR ATÁ ANN AGUS BIONN  
RIAR A ČÁIS DE ŠAC ŠÓRDO MEAS, TORAD AGUS  
ŠLASRAÍ AS MO ČARAD ANN.

ŠI AN-LÁ AŠAM AMAC 'S AMAC, AGUS ŠI ŠÉ  
AN-DEIREANNAC NUAIR O'FILL MÉ ABÁILE.

CARA DOM—one of my  
friends  
imeall—outskirts  
cuiread—an invita-  
tion  
maiom inoé—yester-  
day morning  
ar cuairt—on a visit  
šadain le—I accept  
da deas an curo sin de  
—that was nice of  
him  
trahnóna—evening  
a' triall air—to him  
soiléir—clear,  
obvious

naš don viošad é—  
that it is not a  
worthless thing  
muirigean—family  
compóirdeamail—  
comfortable  
na cinn eile—the  
others  
ar ašaró—in front of  
a' dul isteach vuit—  
as you go in  
suas—up, on high  
tuas—above  
ar fošgailt—open  
tig linn—we can  
na béilí a fuašairt—  
to announce the  
meals  
ait a bpuil—where is  
(are)

šac šašas—every kind  
a' fás—growing  
riar a čáis—sufficient  
for his needs  
torad—fruit  
šlasraí—vegetables  
an-lá—a great day  
an-deireannac—very  
late

## COMRAÓ.

Cá gcomnuirdeann tú?

Tá mé 'mo comnuirde i mBleá-Chiath,  
Uimhir 3, Sráto Connacht.

An i lár na catraic atá an áit sin?

Ní hea, tá sé ar imeall na catraic  
amuis.

Ar mios leat teacht abhaile liom?

Rachas agus fáilte. Ac cé'n áoi  
rachamur ann?Rachamur sa mbus seo, agus beimur ann fá  
ceann leat-uair.

An é seo do teach-sa?

'Sé Tá sé sátac beas, nac bfuil?

Má tá féin, tá cuma an tsócamail agus  
an tsámais air.Le fírinne a rá, tá sé an-compóirdeac,  
arae is beas áirge nac bfuil ann.

An dtiocfa istead?

Óeamhan a mios liom, ac caite tú mo  
leitsgeal a gabáil mara b'ana mé i  
b'ar.Fanfa tú go mbi lón agat linn ar áoi'r bit.  
Is saot liom nac b'éadaim.Tara uait amac móimead go b'feice tú  
an gáirín<sup>17</sup> ar áoi'r bit.Tá go maí. Duó breá liom é feiceál,  
cinnce.Nac é atá go hálainn? Is furusta áine  
go dtugann tú an-áire dó.Tugaim, gan áimreas. Bíonn ar n'oiol féin  
de gac sa gas ann agus fuigleac le cur  
chuig an marga.Nac doibinn an áit é. Is trua liom go  
gcaite mé imteact.Caite tú cuairt maí fada a óeamhan am  
éigin eile.Go raib mite maí agat. Tiofá mé  
aris an tseactmáin seo cugaim.

Slán leat anois.

comnuirim—I live,

dwelt

i lár—in the centre

imeall—edge,

boundary

ar mios leat—would

you mind

rachas agus fáilte—

I'll go with plea-

sure

abhaile—home, to-

wards home

sa mbaile—at home

sátac beas—small

enough

má tá féin—even if

it is

cuma an tsócamail

agus an tsámais—

appearance of com-

fort and ease

le fírinne a rá—to

tell the truth

óeamhan a mios liom

—I don't mind

in the least

gab mo leitsgeal—

excuse me

mara b'ana mé—if I

don't stay

go mbi lón agat—till

you have lunch

ar áoi'r bit—at any

rate

is saot liom—I regret

nac b'éadaim—that I

cannot

tara uait—come on

is furusta áine—it

is easy to see

gan áimreas—without

doubt

ar n'oiol féin—enough

for ourselves

is trua liom—I am

sorry

marga—a market

doibinn—delightful

go gcaite mé—that

I must

## LESSON VIII.

## 32. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular: 1. mo, my.

2. do, thy.

3. { a, his.

{ s, her.

Plural: ar (n-), our.

bur (n-), your.

a (n-), their.

mo, do, a, his, aspirate a following consonant; a, her, leaves it unchanged; ar, our, bur, your, a, their, eclipse a consonant and are followed by n before a vowel.

Examples: mo máthair, my mother; do madra, thy dog; a cota, his coat; a ceann, her head; ar gcuid, our share; ar n-éistead, our hearing; bur gcosa, your feet; a gcapall, their horse; a n-asal, their ass.

33. HABITUAL AND ACTUAL PRESENT. The verb molann sé, he praises, has a habitual significance, he usually, or always praises. To denote that the action is actually going on just now, the expression is: tá sé ag molaí (pronounced a molá), he is praising. molaí, praise, praising, is the verbal noun of mol.

Further Examples: tá sé ag gearradh an aráin, he is cutting the bread; tá sé ag bainn an coirce, he is reaping the oats.

The verbal noun is followed by the genitive case of the governed or dependent noun.

The Irish of what is he doing? is céard tá sé a óeamhan?

## ADJECTIVES.

34. In Irish, the adjective is usually placed after the noun: talamh maí, good land; polt breá, burde, beautiful golden (or yellow) hair.

Further Examples (v. p. 16): bean éirionna, a wise woman; Cuan an fíor thóir, the Harbour of the Great Man (in Conamara); cupán uisce teit (te), a cup of hot water.

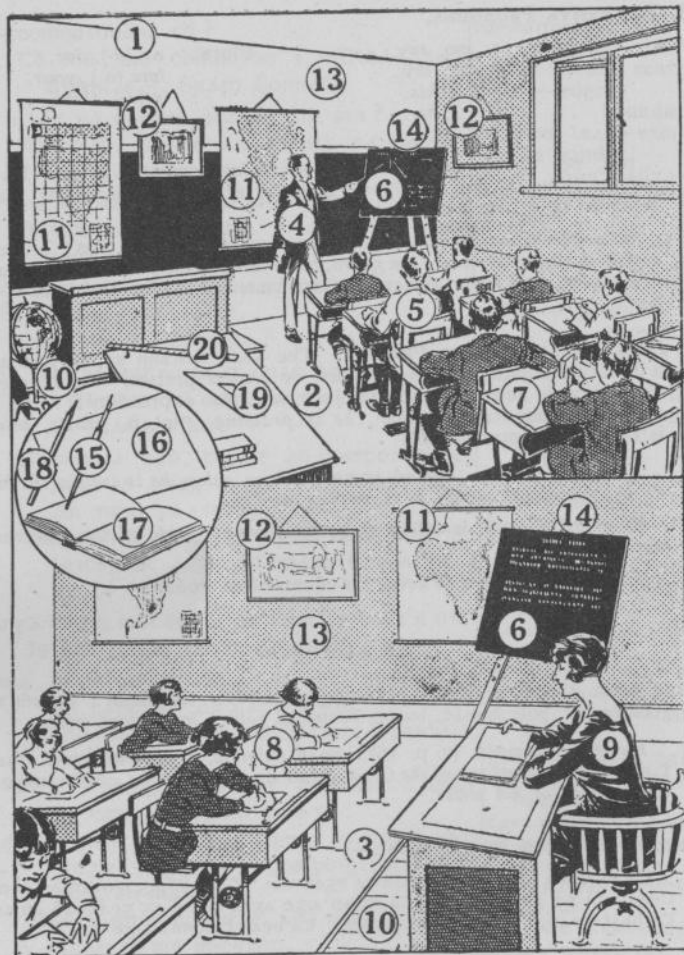
Exercise: Translate into English:—

Tá m'áthair agus mo máthair sa ngáirín. Tá siad ag molaí an éapail. Céard tá sé a óeamhan? Tá sian áige agus tá sé ag gearradh an aráin. Tá bláit-éapac breá sa ngáirín. Tá bean éirionna áige.

Translate into Irish:—

He is praising the house. The land is his also (preisin). He gave me an invitation and I went with him. What is his son doing? He is cutting the bread. He does not drink wine. There are nice flowers growing in the flower-bed in the garden.





1. Sgoil. 2. Rannóg na ngasúir. 3. Rannóg na ngearrcaileadóir. 4. An máigistír. 5. Sgoiláire. 6. An clár dubh. 7. An crímlín. 8. Na gearrcaile, 9. An máigistreas. 10. An t-árdaí. 11. An léarsgáil. 12. An peictiúr-na peictiúirí. 13. An balla. 14. An tacus. 15. An peann. 16. An páipéar. 17. An leabhar. 18. An peann luathró.

## AN SGOIL.

(The School.)

TUGTAR SGOIL<sup>1</sup> AR AN ÁIT A MÚNTEAR ADHAR LÉIGINN DON AOS ÓG.

AR SGOIL FOGLUMIGEANN SIAD LÉIGEAM AGUS SCRÍOB, AGUS ÁIREAM, AGUS IS ANN A FÁGANN SIAD AN T-EÓLAS IS GNÁTAC A BEIT AG DAOINE FOGLUMTA DEAG-MÚNTE.

NÍ DUAL DO MAIRAC MAIT A CÚRO CEADTANNA DO LEIGIAN I BPAILLIGE.

FEICEAMURO SA BPEICTIÚR SEO RANNG FASÚR<sup>2</sup> AGUS RANNG GEARRCAILEAD<sup>3</sup> AGUS NA MAIRAC SO LÉIR A' FOGLUM A GCEADTANNA.

1 RANNG NA NGASÚR TÁ AN MÁIGISTIR<sup>4</sup> A' MINÚ DEACRACTA ÉISIM DO NA SGOLÁIRÍ.<sup>5</sup>

TÁ CLUAS ORTA SO LÉIR AG ÉISTEACT LEIS AN MINÚ ATÁ AN MÁIGISTIR A TABAIRT AR AN SCLÁR DUBH.<sup>6</sup>

TÁ SEACTAR SGOLÁIRÍ SA RANNG SEO. TÁ SIAD NA SUÍDE AR SUÍDEACÁN NA SCRIMLINÍ.<sup>7</sup>

TÁ NA GEARRCAILÍ<sup>8</sup> A' SCRÍOB CÓIBE DEN CEACT ATÁ AR AN SCLÁR DUBH, AGUS TÁ AN MÁIGISTREAS<sup>9</sup> NA SUÍDE AG AN SCRIMLIN A' LEIGIAN A SCÍT.

TÁ CRIMLINÍ NA MÚNTEÓIRÍ CROCTA RUO DEAG LE SO DTIOCPA LEÓ MAOIRSEACT NIOS FEARR A DÉANAM AR NA SGOLÁIRÍ.

TÁ GAC GLÉAS IS FEARRAS LE NA GAC MÚNTEÓIREACTA AG NA RANNGA, MAR ATÁ, LÉARSÁLA<sup>11</sup> AGUS PEICTIÚIRÍ<sup>12</sup> AR CROCTAD AR NA BALLAÍ,<sup>13</sup> CLÁR DUBH CROCTA AR TACUS,<sup>14</sup> PINN,<sup>15</sup> PINN LUATHÉ, PÁIPÉAR<sup>16</sup> AGUS LEABRA.<sup>17</sup>

TÁ NA NEITE SIN SO LÉIR I SEOMRA NA RANNG.

TOISIGEANN NA RANNGA AG A DEIC A CLOS AGUS CRIOCHNUIGTEAR IAD AG A TRÍ.

TUGTAR AR—is called  
múntear—is taught  
adhair léiginn—sub-  
jects

léigean—reading  
scríob—writing  
fágann siad—they  
get, acquire  
gnátae—usual  
foglumta—learned  
deag-múnte—cul-  
tured

ní dual do—it is not  
customary for  
leigim i bpaillige—I  
neglect

a' foglum—learning  
a' minú—explaining  
deacrae—a difficulty  
tá cluas orta—they  
are intent  
minú—an explana-  
tion

seactar—seven per-  
sons

suídeacán—a seat  
cóibe—a copy  
leigim mo scít—I rest  
múnteoir—a teacher  
crocta—raised

ruo deag—a little  
le so—so that  
maoirseact—super-  
vision

gléas is fearras—  
ways and means  
mar atá—namely  
múnteoireact—

teaching  
crocta ar—hung on  
na neite sin so léir—  
all those things

toisigeann—begin  
criochnuigtear—is  
(are) finished

## COMHÁD.

An dtéigeann tú ar scoil,<sup>1</sup> a cúroin?

Téigim ar scoil 'cuile lá.

Cén rann<sup>2</sup> a bfuil tú ann?

Táim i rann<sup>3</sup> a ceathair faoi láthair.

An dtaitnígeann sé leat a beit a' dul ar scoil?

Taitnígeann sé go mór liom, ac mar sin féin bíonn glionndar croíde orm nuair tagas na laeteanta saoire.

Céard a foglumiúgeas tú ar scoil?

Foglumiúim leitríú, léigean, scríob agus comaiream.

An bfoglumiúgeann tú stair agus clacht-eolas, freisin?

Foglumiúim, táim díreac tar éis tos-uisce ar an dá ádhbar sin o'foglum.

Cé méad scoláire sa rann<sup>4</sup> sin aghaib?

Tá píce tuime.

An bfuil craob an rann<sup>5</sup> aghaib-sa?

Níl pós, ac tá súil aghaib go dtadbarfa mé an craob liom de barr an sgrúuighe.

An bfuil faitec imearta aghaib aghaib an scoil?

Tá cinnte. Tá faitec mór aghaib, agus imreamuro gac sóro cluice ann.

Cé na cluicí imreas sib?

Imreamuro iománuióct, agus peil agus liaetóro láime, agus mirlíní, agus frog-léimneac.

téigim—I go

a cúroin—my dear

'cuile (gac uile)—every

rann<sup>3</sup>—a class

faoi láthair—at present

an dtaitnígeann sé leat—do you like

mar sin féin—even so

glionndar croíde—great delight

foglumiúim—I learn

leitríú—spelling

comaiream—counting

seanacas } history  
stair }

díreac tar éis—just after

cé méad—how many

craob an rann<sup>5</sup>—the highest place in the class

tá súil aghaib—I hope

beirim an craob liom—I win first place

de barr—as a result of

faitec imearta—a playground

sgrúu—examination

imrim—I play

cluice—a game

iománuióct—hurling

peil—football

liaetóro láime—hand-ball

mirlíní—marbles

frog-léimneac—leap-frog

## LESSON IX.—ADJECTIVES (continued).

35. Certain adjectives are put before their nouns. They then form a compound word, and the initial consonant of the noun is aspirated.

Common instances are: droc-, bad; deas-, good; sean-, old; ós-, young; droc-úine, an evil person; deas-fear, a good man; sean-bean, an old woman; corr-úine, an occasional person; úine corr, an odd or disagreeable or difficult person; óis-bean, a young woman, also bean ós.

Droc-, bad; deas-, good, are not found separate.

Further Examples: mall-bruit, slow boiling; mall-súil, a dreamy eye; cúim-bean, a gentle-mannered woman; as síor-éarta, continually digging up; réir-beitirí, light (small) cattle.

## PREPOSITIONS.

36. Common prepositions are:

as, at.

ar, on, upon.

as, out of, from.

cum, cun, 'un, towards.

oc, of, off, from.

do, to, for.

pá, pó, faoi, under.

gan, without.

go, towards, to.

idir, between, among.

i n-, in, into.

le, with.

ó, from.

roim, before.

tar, over, across.

treasna, across.

trí, trí, through.

37. The above prepositions are mostly followed by the dative, except: 'un, towards; treasna, across, which take the genitive, and idir, between, which takes the accusative (nominative form); treasna na haibne, across the river; as dul 'un (cun) an donais, going towards the fair.

For a further list of prepositions, see p. 88.

38. All the above, except go, gan and treasna may be combined with pronouns to form prepositional pronouns.

1. orm, on me.

2. ort, on thee.

3. air, on him; uiréi, on her.

1. oraim, on us.

2. oraid, on you.

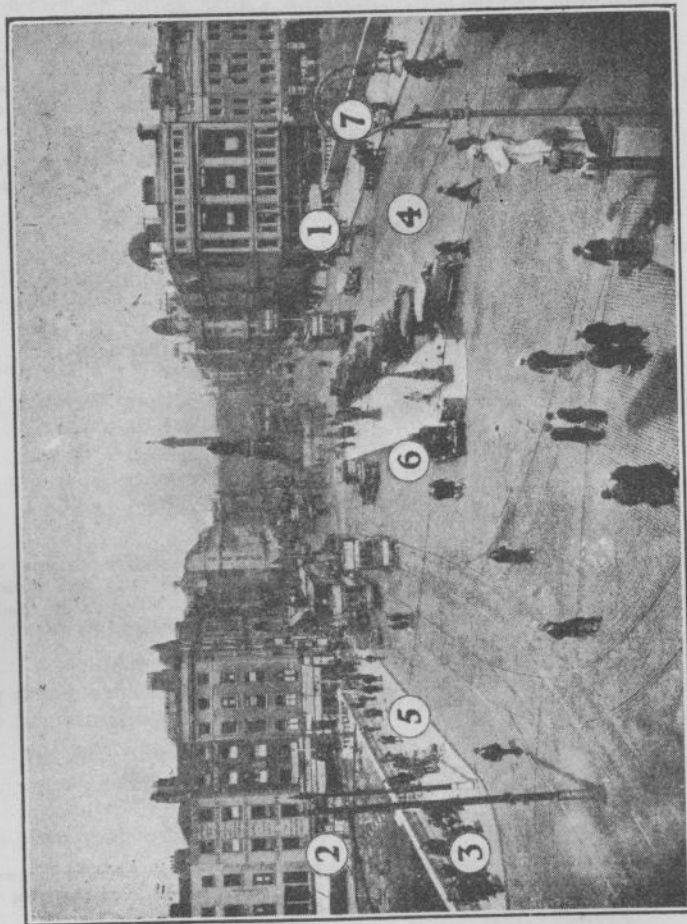
3. oréa, on them.

Exercise: Translate into English:—

Tadair mall-bruit don feoil. Tá bean ós agus sean-bean sa ngáirín. Leigean corr-gasúr a ceatanna i bpaillíge. Uí an sean-fear as dul 'un (cun) an donais.

Translate into Irish:—

What is the matter with you? (what is on thee?) He is putting on (air) his coat. They bring (tugann sib) their books with them. Did you put your coats on (you)? The chair is between the table and the fire. There is a young woman in the (sa) room.



1. AN tSRÁID. 2. AN SIOPA. 3. NA COISRÍOTE. 4. AN BÓTAR. 5. AN CAFÉ. 6. AN CÁRR. 7. AN LÓCRANN.

## AN tSRÁID.

(The Street.)

Támuro anois i gceann de príomh-sráid-eacha Bileáit-Chiait.

Tá an tsráid seo ar na sráideacha is mó trácht ná bfuil sa bpríomh-éadair.

Ar gac taobh den tsráid tá siopaí,<sup>2</sup> tigte ósta, agus tigte bíó, agus tíg leis a' bpoibál<sup>3</sup> 'cuile ruo a bíos a' teastáil uata a fágáil ionnta sin.

Siubhlann na coisríte ar na cabsaí,<sup>5</sup> agus fágstar an bótar<sup>4</sup> pá na cárranna is na gluaiseáin.

Bíonn tramanna, busanna, gluaiseáin, carbaio, cárranna<sup>6</sup> agus roctair a' síor-gluaiseacht síos suas ar an mbótar.

Tig le taistealúirde uil i dtreo ar bit sa gceadair ar na carbaio, ac ní mar sin do na busanna is na tramanna, mar leanann siad sin rianta áitiríde i gcomhúirde.

Is saoire na busanna is na tramanna ná na gléasanna eile, agus o'féadpá uil ó taobh taobh na catrac ionnta ar beagán costais.

Giantar sráideacha na catrac gac maroin, agus bíonn sgata mór de luét oibre a' gabáil don obair sin. Sa trathóna bíonn na sráideacha go léir lasta suas le solas aibléise nó le geas, agus is merúreac mealltaic an raobarc iad annsin. Tá páirc-eanna breásta annseo is annsiú ar fuo na catrac, agus bíonn na páisí a' súgrao ionnta.

Tá go leór leact le peiceál i sráideacha Bileáit-Chiait. Tógad iad i gcuimne na bpear clúiteac a siolruig ó gaothail.

Sráid Uí Conaill a gaothar ar an tsráid is mó agus is breásta i mbileáit-Chiait.

príomh-sráid—prin-  
cipal street  
tá an tsráid seo ar...  
—this street is one  
of...  
príomh-éadair—  
metropolis  
a' teastáil—wanting  
coisríte—a pedestrian  
siubhlann—walk(s)  
fágstar pá—is left to  
gluaiseáin—a motor  
roctar—a bicycle  
carbaio—cabs, taxis  
a' síor-gluaiseacht—  
moving unceas-  
ingly  
síos suas—up and  
down  
taistealúirde—travel-  
ler  
ní mar sin do—it is  
not so with  
leanann—I follow  
rianta áitiríde—fixed  
routes  
is saoire na busanna  
ná—the buses are  
cheaper than  
ó taobh taobh—from one  
side to the other  
beagán—little  
costas—cost, expense  
glanaim—I clean  
a' gabáil do—engaged  
upon  
lasta—lighted  
solas aibléise—  
electric light  
merúreac—bright  
mealltaic—attractive  
raobarc—a sight  
ar fuo—throughout  
annseo is annsiú—  
here and there

## COMRAÓ.

AR TUG TÚ CUAIRT RIAMH AR BLEÁD-CLÍAT?

TUGAS, BÍ MÉ ANN DON UAIR AMÁIN.

CÉN CAOÍ AR TAITNIG SÉ LEAT?

TAR CIONN AR FAD, BÍ MÉ AN-TSÁSTA LEIS AN SCUAIRT SIN.

CÁRO A CAIT TÚ ANN?

CAIT MÉ TIMCEALL SEACTHÁINE ANN.

CÉN BARAMHAIL A BÍ AGAT DE BLEÁD-CLÍAT AR A FEICEÁL DEN CÉAD UAIR TUIT?

CUIR SÉ IONGNÁD AN DOMAIN ORM, ARAE NÍOR CÉAPAS RIAMH GO RAIB SÉ 'NA CATHAIR CÖM BREÁG SIN.

AR TAITNIG SAOGAL NA CATRAC LEAT?

TAITNIG, CÉ GO RAIB MEASCÁN MEARAIDE AGUS RÉ ROILLEACÁIN ORM I OTOSAC LEIS AN NGLEÓ AGUS LEIS AN BPOTRAM.

AN NDEACARÓ TÚ A' FÉACAIMT AR NA RAÖAR-CANNA BREÁGTA ATÁ ANN?

CUADAS AGUS CONNAIC MÉ AN CÚRO IS MÓ ACA, SÍLM. BÍ MÉ I BPÁIRC AN FIONNUISGE, AGUS AR BARR CAIRTE NEILSON, AGUS SA LEABARLAINN NÁISIÚNTA AGUS I OTÉAC NA DÁLA, AGUS I NÁIRVÓINÍ NA MBLÁT.

CONNAIC MÉ AN CAISTEÁN, PREISIN, A BPUIL AN OIREAD SIN TRÁCT' AIR I STAIR NA HÉIREANN.

NAC BREÁG NA PÁIRCEANNA ATÁ I MBLÉAD-CLÍAT?

IS BREÁG, CINNTE, AGUS Ó TÁRLA I LÁR NA CATRAC IAD IS MÓR A TÉIGEAS SIAD CUN SUME DO SLÁINTE NA NDOIME. DÁ MB'ÁIL LEAT AN BEALAC CUIG AN LEABARLAINN NÁISIÚNTA A TEASBÁINT DOM.

DEANPAÖ AGUS FÁILTE. DEÁN AR T'AGARÓ SÍOS SRÁO<sup>1</sup> NASSAU GO OTAGA TÚ GO SRÁO CILLDARA, IONNUIG VEISEAL ANNSIN, AGUS NÍ FADA GO BFEICFIR SEATA NA LEABARLAINNE. NÍ TÖGFA SÉ TÚ TAR CUIG MÓIMÉRO.

TÁ MÉ AN-BURÉAC VÍOT.

TÁ FÁILTE ROMAT.

TUGAIM CUAIRT AR—I visit

DON UAIR AMÁIN—once

TAITNIGEANN SÉ LIOM—I like it

SÁSTA—pleased

CÁRO—how long

DEN CÉAD UAIR—for the first time

IONGNÁD AN DOMAIN—great surprise

CEAPAIM—I think

MEASCÁN MEARAIDE—confusion

RÉ ROILLEACÁIN—bewilderment

I OTOSAC—at first

POTRAM—commotion

SÍLM—I think

PÁIRC AN FIONNUISGE—Phoenix Park

CAIRTE—pillar

LEABARLAINN—library

TEAC NA DÁLA—Parliament House

SAIRVÓINÍ NA MBLÁT—the Botanic Gardens

CAISTEÁN—Castle

TRÁCT AIR—reference to it

EIRE—Ireland

Ó TÁRLA—since

TÉIGEANN SÉ CUN SUME DO—it benefits

DÁ MB'ÁIL LEAT—would you be so good

DEÁN AR T'AGARÓ—continue to go ahead

IONNUIGIM—I turn

VEISEAL—to the right

NÍ TÖGFA SÉ TÚ TAR CUIG MÓIMÉRO; NÍ BAINPE SÉ TAR CUIG MÓIMÉRO VÍOT—it won't take you more than five minutes

TÁ MÉ BURÉAC VÍOT—I am thankful to you

TÁ FÁILTE ROMAT—you're welcome, don't mention it

## LESSON X.—SECOND CONJUGATION. PRESENT INDICATIVE.

39. A large number of verbs of the second conjugation are formed from adjectives by adding -AIG- (AIG-), as ARTO, *high*, ARTOIGIM, *I raise*, or by making the final -AC of adjectives in -AC into -AIG (-AIG-): CORRAIGIM, *I stir*, from CORRAIC, *unsteady*; TUIRSIGIM, *I tire*, from TUIRSEAC, *tired*, or *weariness*.

The personal endings are the same as those of the first conjugation.

## Singular.

## Plural.

1. CORRAIGIM, *I stir*.

CORRAIGEAMAIÖ, *we stir*.

2. CORRAIGEANN TÚ, CORRAIGIR, *thou stirst*.

CORRAIGEANN SIB, *you stir*.

3. CORRAIGEANN SÉ, SÍ, *he, she stirs*.

CORRAIGEANN SIAD, *they stir*.

REL.: AN TÉ A CORRAIGEAS, *he who stirs*; IS IAD A CORRAIGEAS, *it is they who stir, i.e., they stir*.

## 40. THE IMPERATIVE. FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. MOLAIM, *let me praise*.

MOLAM, MOLAMARO, *let us praise*.

2. MOL, *praise (thou)*

MOLARÖ, MOLAIRÖ, *let you praise*.

3. MOLÁÖ SÉ, *let him praise*.

MOLARÓIS, *let them praise*.

The first singular of the imperative is not uncommon (a) in suggesting an order, as: CUIRIM SÍOS IAD, *I am to put them down*; (b) in the sense of *I may*, as BÍM BURÉAC DE MO BÉAL, *I have to thank my own mouth*; (c) in the sense of *if I were*, as UAISLE CONNACHTA AGUS BÍM 'MO CÉANNPORT, *if I were the leader of the nobles of Connacht*.

## 41. SECOND CONJUGATION.—IMPERATIVE.

1. CORRAIGIM, *let me stir*.

CORRAIGEAM, CORRAIGEAMAIÖ, *let us stir*.

2. CORRAIG, *stir*.

CORRAIGRÖ, *let you stir*.

3. CORRAIGEÁÖ SÉ, *let him stir*.

CORRAIGRÓIS, *let them stir*.

## 42. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Interrogative Pronouns are:

CIA ÖT CÉ, *who*; CÉARO (=CÉ RUÖ), *what*; CIA ACA, CÉ ACA, *which of them*.

Examples: CÉ ATÁ AG TEACHT ISTÉAC? *who is coming in*? CÉ HÉ? *who is he*? CÉ HÍ? *who is she*? CÉARO A RINNE TÚ LEIS? *what did you do with it*?

## Exercise: Translate into English:—

AN TÉ SIUBLAS AN TSRÁO FEICEANN SÉ NA TIGTE AGUS NA GLUAISTEÁIN. CÉ RINNE AN TEAC SEO? *Mise (I) rinne é. Cé hé an fear sin atá leat? NÁ MOL AGUS NÁ CÁIN. Cé víöl na CAOIRIG A BÍ AGAO?*

Translate into Irish:—

He who travels (walks) most (AN TÉ IS MÓ) sees most. Who is this woman he has with him? We see the pedestrians on the footpath and the cars on the streets. Do not (NÁ) stir it from there. What do you do? I walk across the street.



## II.—AN TEAC ÓSTA.



1. Teac ósta. 2. An halla. 3. An taistealúirí, an t-aorbe. 4. Giolla.  
5. An oifis. 6. Tógacán. 7. An gairtín.

## AN TAONIMHÁD CEADT DÉAS.—(THE ELEVENTH LESSON.)

## AN TEAC ÓSTA.

(The Hotel.)

AN UAIR DEIRIÓ A BÍ MÉ I M'BLEÁD-CLIAÉ  
CUIREAS FÚM SA "SCRAOB RUAD," TEAC ÓSTA  
BREÁG MÓR ATÁ I BFAITCE STIOPÁIN AR AN TAOB  
Ó DÉAS DEN CATHAIR.

IS IONGANTAC DEN TSAOGAL AN CÓIR AGUS AN  
GLÉAS ATÁ AR AN TEAC SIN LE SO BPUIL SLIGE  
AGUS SEOMRAÍ ANN DO NA CÉADTÁ.

A' TUL ISTEAC ANN TUIT CASTAR AN HALLA<sup>2</sup>  
MÓR ORT I DTOSAC. BIONN NA SLUAIGTE  
CUAIRTEÓIRÍ<sup>3</sup> ANNSIN, CUIR ACA T'REIS TEAC  
AGUS CUIR EILE AR TÍ IMTEAC<sup>4</sup>, AGUS IAD SO  
LÉIR A' LORG EOLAIS Ó NA GIOLLAÍ.<sup>4</sup>

AR SROICINT AN TIGE DÁMSA CUARÓ MÉ CAOL  
DÍREAC CUIG AN OIFIS<sup>5</sup> NÓ SO SCUIRINN SEOMRA  
I N-ÁIRIOTE DOM FÉIN.

CUIR AN BAINISTEÓIR DUINE DE NA GIOLLAÍ  
IN ÉMPEAC LIOM ANNSIN SO DTAISBEÁNÁD  
SÉ MO SEOMRA DOM. CUARÓ AN BEIRT AGANN  
SUAS CUIG AN TRIOMAD URLAR SA TÓGACÁN<sup>6</sup>  
AIBLÉISE. B'SÍÚO LINN ANNSIN TRÍ PÓIRSI  
PADA A RAIB TAIPÉISEACA BREÁGTA ORTA GUR  
BAINEMAR AMAC MO SEOMRA-SA SA DEIREAD.  
B'FACTAS DOM NA RÁIB A SÁRÚ DE SEOMRA SA  
TEAC LE COMPÓIRTO.

TÁ SEOMRAÍ BREÁGTA BRÓ, AGUS PÁRLUIS,  
AGUS TOIT-SEOMRAÍ, AGUS LEABARLANN SA TEAC  
ÓSTA SIN LE H-AGARÓ NA NDOIME A CUIREAS  
PÚTA ANN. AGUS MAR BARR AR GAC SÓG, TÁ  
GÁIRTÍNÍ DEAG-CUMTA AR CÚLA AN TIGE A  
MBIONN ARÓBSE CEIL AR SIUBAL IONNTA GAC LÁ.

AN UAIR DEIRIÓ—the  
last time  
cuireas fúm—I

stayed  
faitce Stiopáin—

Stephen's Green

AR AN TAOB Ó DÉAS—  
on the south side

iongantac den tsaoagal  
—surpassingly

wonderful

cóir agus gléas—  
equipment and

appointments

A' TUL ISTEAC ANN  
TUIT—as you go in

castar ort—you meet

t'reis teac—after

arriving

AR TÍ—about to

a' lorg—seeking

AR SROICINT AN TIGE  
DÁMSA—when I

reached the house

caol díreac—directly

cuirim i n-áiríote—I

engage

duine de na giollaí—  
one of the atten-

dants

in émpeac le—along

with

tógacán aibléise—  
electric lift

b'síúo linn—on we

went

SA DEIREAD—at last

b'factas dom—it

seemed to me

A SÁRÚ DE SEOMRA—a  
better room

MAR BARR AR GAC SÓG—  
to crown all com-

forts

## COMRAÐ.

- Cén teac ósta ar fan tú ann i mBleá-Chia? *fanaim—I stay*  
 "Ó phanas sa "Scrabo Rua?" *"Crabó Rua?"—"Red Branch"*
- An raib tú ar do sócamail ann? *ar do sócamail—quite comfortable*  
 "Óios gan ainneas, an-teac atá ann amac 's amac." *amac 's amac—entirely*
- An raib sé lán romat? *lán—full*  
 Ní raib, bí curd mait seomra gan beir i n-áiríte. *gan beir i n-áiríte—not engaged*
- Cén t-urlár a raib do seomra-sa air? *creoim—I believe*  
 Ar an tríoimh urlár, creoim. *sásta—satisfied*
- An raib tú sásta leis an mbia? *ar feabhas—excellent*  
 An-tsásta, bí sé ar feabhas ar fad. *costasac—expensive*
- An raib sé costasac ort? *mo baramail—it is my opinion*  
 Ní raib; mo baramail go raib 'cuile sóro saor go leór ann. *saor—cheap*
- Cé méad a baineadó díot sa lá? *baineadó díot—were you charged*  
 Ní cuimhin liom ro-mait anois, ac cimeall cúis pícead, déarfaim. *ní cuimhin liom I don't remember*
- An raib éinní o'far-is-barr le n-íoc asad? *cúis pícead—twenty-five (shillings)*  
 Ní raib, glan an cúis pícead na costais go léir. *dearfaim—I would say*
- An molpá dom cur fúm ann? *o'far-is-barr—extra*  
 Molpaim, cinnte, níl a sárú i mBleá-Chia. *focaim—I pay*
- "Ófuil gairtín príomáiríeac ann? *glan—cleared*  
 Tá, agus bíonn ceol-fuireann a' seinnm sa ngairtín fad lá. *molaim do—I recommend*
- Ar misoe leat go sgríobfaim síos seólaó an tise ósta sin? *cuirim fúm—I stay*  
 Níor misoe go deimhin, Seo dúit é, *príomáiríeac—private*

## LESSON XI.

## 43. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS :

The oblique cases of these pronouns are expressed by placing cé before the prepositional pronouns (v. p. 28). They are then followed by eclipsis of the verb.

- cé óo a tuis tú é? *to whom did you (sg.) give it?*  
 cé leis a tóimís sé? *with whom did he come?*  
 cé óe a nótántar é? *of what is it made?*

Similarly for a possessive relation :

- cé leis é? *whose is it, to whom does it belong?*

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

44. With the exception of eclipsing a, a n-, all who, all which, there are, properly speaking, no relative pronouns in Irish. A form a (aspirating in nominative and accusative) has developed from an earlier verbal particle do, and this serves many of the functions of a relative pronoun : an fear a bí annseo, *the man who was here*; nac tú a bí as caint leis? *was it not you who was speaking to him?* By some writers this a is omitted when preceding a vowel.

The genitive case of the relative is expressed by a followed by the eclipsed or dependent form of the verb : an fear a bfuil a cúro airgo cainte, *the man whose money is spent*.

The dative relation is expressed by a, followed by the eclipsed form of the verb, and followed later by the prepositional pronoun. When the verb is in the past tense it is in a large number of verbs preceded by ar, with aspiration.

Examples : an bean a tuis mé an punt oi, *the woman to whom I gave the pound*; an fear a b'aca mé aise é, *the man with whom (in whose possession) I saw it*; an ceannadóir ar óiol mé na caoiris leis, *the buyer to whom I sold the sheep*.

## 45. HABITUAL PRESENT of tá : bíonn.

1. bím, I usually am (or am wont to be). *bíomar, bímr, bíonn sinn, we usually are.*  
 2. bíonn tú, bír, thou art usually. *bíonn sib, you usually are.*  
 3. bíonn sé, he usually is. *bíonn siad, they usually are.*  
 Rel. : an té bíos, *he who usually is.*

## Exercise : Translate into English :—

Cé óo a tuis tú an sgian? *tuis mé (I gave) don tsean-fear í. Cé leis a tóimís an gasúr? le n-a mátair a tóimís sé an uair beirir. Cé leis an teac seo? leis an b'ear a bí annseo as caint leat.*

Translate into Irish :—

The boy to whom I gave the ass. Whose horse is this? He belongs to the buyer to whom I sold the sheep. There are usually a large number of people in this hotel. Was it not you who was speaking to him?

## 12.—AN PROINN-TEAC.



1. An freastalúir. 2. Na haoiréada. 3. Na rinneoirí. 4. An éol-  
fuiréann. 5. An boro. 6. Lampa buiro. 7. An buiréal fíona. 8. An  
fíon-fuarúir. 9. An fíon-ghloine. 10. Na miasa. 11. An éadaoir.  
12. An pláta.

## AN DARA CEACT DÉAG.—(THE TWELFTH LESSON.)

## AN PROINN-TEAC.

(The Restaurant.)

1 bhíom-bailte na hÉireann tá go leór  
proinn-tighe agus tighe tábairne. Ins na  
bailte beaga ní bíonn na proinn-tighe com-  
pairsings sin, arae is gnátaic le muinntir  
na tuaithe i nÉirinn na bÉilí do cáiteam  
sa mbaile.

An bricfasta a tugtar ar an gcéad béile  
sa ló i nÉirinn.

Bíonn an béile sin ag na daoine roir a  
seacht agus a naoi ar maidin de gnáth.

Seo é an biaó a hítear ag an mbricfasta  
—leite, slisneaca bagúin agus uibeaca  
prioctta, uibeaca bruite, uibeaca sgallta,  
uibeaca suaitte, arán seal, arán ruaó,  
arán ruarórtiorta, im, sub óráiste nó sub,  
agus tae nó caipé.

Tugtar lón nó dinnéar ar an dara béile.  
Tá cuid de na daoine agus bíonn béile  
éadrom aca timcheall a haon a clog—sin  
é an lón. Bíonn an dinnéar aca sin veireadó  
lae timcheall a seacht nó a hocht. Tá daoine  
eile agus bíonn an dinnéar aca trádnóna  
roir a haon agus a trí.

Tá go leór tighe tábairne i ngach baile  
i nÉirinn. Díoltar gach sórt uige ionnta,  
mar atá, leann, leann dubh nó pórtar,  
uisce beata, brannó, fíon agus veocanna  
meisgiúla eile.

Óltar a lán tae i nÉirinn. Óltar ag an  
mbricfasta ar maidin é, agus óltar arís  
trádnóna é am ar bít roir a ceathair agus  
a seacht.

Bíonn an séire, nó an supéar, ag na daoine  
am ar bít roir a naoi agus a haon déag  
san oíche, agus sin é an béile veirró sa ló.

go leór—many  
teac tábairne—public  
house, bar  
pairsings—plentiful  
arae—for, because  
gnátaic—customary  
muinntir na tuaithe—  
country folk  
caitim béile—I eat  
a meal  
sa mbaile—at home  
an céad béile sa ló—  
the first meal of  
the day  
de gnáth—usually  
de gnáth—usually  
ítear—is eaten  
slisneaca bagúin—  
rashers  
uib (uibeaca)—egg  
(eggs)  
prioctta—fried  
sgallta—poached  
suaitte—scrambled  
arán seal—white  
bread  
arán ruaó—brown  
bread  
arán ruarórtiorta—  
toast  
sub óráiste—marmalade  
veireadó lae—evening,  
close of day  
trádnóna—afternoon  
díoltam—I sell  
leann dubh—stout  
uisce beata—whiskey  
brannó—brandy  
fíon—wine  
meisgiúil—intoxicating  
óltar a lán tae—  
much tea is drunk

## COMHÁD.

An mberò do dhinnéar agat sa mbaile anocht? *anocht—to-night*  
 Ní berò. Silim go raça mé éis proinn- *silim go raça mé—I*  
 teac éisín sa gcaitair. *think I'll go*  
 Tá sé comh maic dúinn arson 'dul ann, má *arson—both*  
 sead. Tara uait. Buaitéam istead *tá sé comh maic dúinn*  
 sa gceann seo. [toil. *—it's as well for*  
 Teastuigeann boro do beirt uainn, le do *us*  
 Tá go maic, a dhúine uasail; tá ceann *má 'sead—in that case*  
 annsin tál. *boro do beirt—a table*  
 A freastalúir, tabair dom an bia-dhá-cárta. *for two*  
 Seo é, a dhúine uasail. *le do toil—if you*  
 An mberò an dhinnéar réim-*please*  
 ceapta agat no dhinnéar de réir an dhá-cárta? *annsin tál—over*  
 Cé acu a b'fearr leatsa, a Séam? *yonder*  
 B'fearr liomsa é de réir an dhá-cárta. *freastalúir—a*  
 Cé acu fút féim? *waiter*  
 B'fearr liomsa mar sin freisin é. Céard *bia-dhá-cárta—bill of*  
 a beas agat i dtosac? *fare*  
 Bérò anbhruic tanair. [agann. *dhinnéar réim-*ceapta**  
 Tá go maic—anbhruic tanair don beirt *—table d'hôte*  
 Céard a beas agat 'na dháir sin? *dinner*  
 Bérò stéig maicfeola agamsa. *do réir an dhá-cárta—*  
 Iasc a beas agam féim ó tálra gur lá *a la carte*  
 troscad é. Tabair cugam leatós *b'fearr liom—I prefer*  
 príocda, má's é do toil é. *a Séam—John*  
 Tá go maic, a dhúine uasail. Agus *céard faoi—what*  
 céard a beas agat le n-ól? *about*  
 Tabair cugam gloine uisce beata agus *i dtosac—first*  
 buidéal pórtair. *beirt—two, persons*  
 Céard fá cupán cairé, a Séam? An mberò *'na dháir sin—after*  
 sé agann annseo, nó an raçamuro *that, to follow*  
 amac go dtí an toiglac? *iasc—fish*  
 Ólramuro annseo é. *lá troscad—fast*  
 A freastalúir, dá cupán cairé, dubh, *day*  
 agus dá leat-*ceann* brannod, agus *le n-ól—to drink*  
 péad, bead sé comh maic agat an bille *gloine—a glass*  
 a tabair cugam, freisin. *buidéal—a bottle*  
 Seo é, a dhúine uasail. *toiglac—lounge*  
 Seo duit, a freastalúir. *leat-*ceann*—a half-*  
 Go raib maic agat. Go n-éirige an *glass*  
 t-*ad* lib, anois, a dhúine uasile. *bille—a bill*  
*seo é—here it is*  
*seo duit—here you*  
*are*  
*go n-éirige an t-*ad* lib*  
*anois—good luck*  
*to ye now*

## LESSON XII.

46. Examples of *bím*: *bím annseo 'cuile maidin, I am here every morning*; *bíonn airgead ag Séamus, James has usually money.*

## THE THIRD DECLENSION.

47. This declension includes masculine and feminine nouns. It is the modern representative of two Old Irish declensions (a) u-stems, (b) i-stems. In the former case, the final consonant is broad, and the genitive is formed by adding *a* to the nominative. In the latter case, the final consonant is first made broad, then *a* is added.

(a) Example: *cleas, m., a trick.*

| Singular.         | Plural.                  |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| N. <i>cleas.</i>  | <i>cleasa.</i>           |
| G. <i>cleasa.</i> | <i>cleas.</i>            |
| D. <i>cleas.</i>  | <i>cleasa, cleasaib.</i> |

A collective plural, *cleasraib*, is sometimes formed.

Further instances: *sioc, frost (g.), seaca; crios, a belt (g.), creasa, lionn, ale (g.), leanna; fios, knowledge (g.), feasa, all masculine.*

Verbal nouns in *-ad, -uigad* are classed as belonging to this declension: *mola, praise (g.), molta; poillsuigad, showing (g.), poillsuigte, etc.*

(b) Example: *cnám (m.), a bone.*

| Singular.        | Plural.                 |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| N. <i>cnám.</i>  | <i>cnáma, cnámaí.</i>   |
| G. <i>cnáma.</i> | <i>cnám.</i>            |
| D. <i>cnáim.</i> | <i>cnámaí, cnámaib.</i> |

In earlier Irish, the genitive plural of this word ended in a vowel.

Other nouns belonging to this declension: *súil, f., an eye (g.), súla; plait, a prince, (g.), plata.*

Nouns like *buacail, a boy (pl.), buacailí; spealadóir, a mower (nom. and gen. pl.), spealadóirí*, are classed with this declension.

48. PAST TENSE of *tá*: *bí.*

| Singular.                     | Plural.                    |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>bí mé, bíos, I was.</i> | 1. <i>bíomar.</i>          |
| 2. <i>bí tú, bís.</i>         | 2. <i>bí sib, bíodar.</i>  |
| 3. <i>bí sé.</i>              | 3. <i>bíodar, bí siad.</i> |

NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE of *bí*: *ní raib, an raib.*

| Singular.                                  | Plural.                           |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>an (ní) raib mé, an (ní) raibas.</i> | <i>an raibamar, were we?</i>      |
| 2. <i>an raib tú, an raibais.</i>          | <i>an raib sib, an raibadar.</i>  |
| 3. <i>an raib sé, was he?</i>              | <i>an raibadar, an raib siad.</i> |

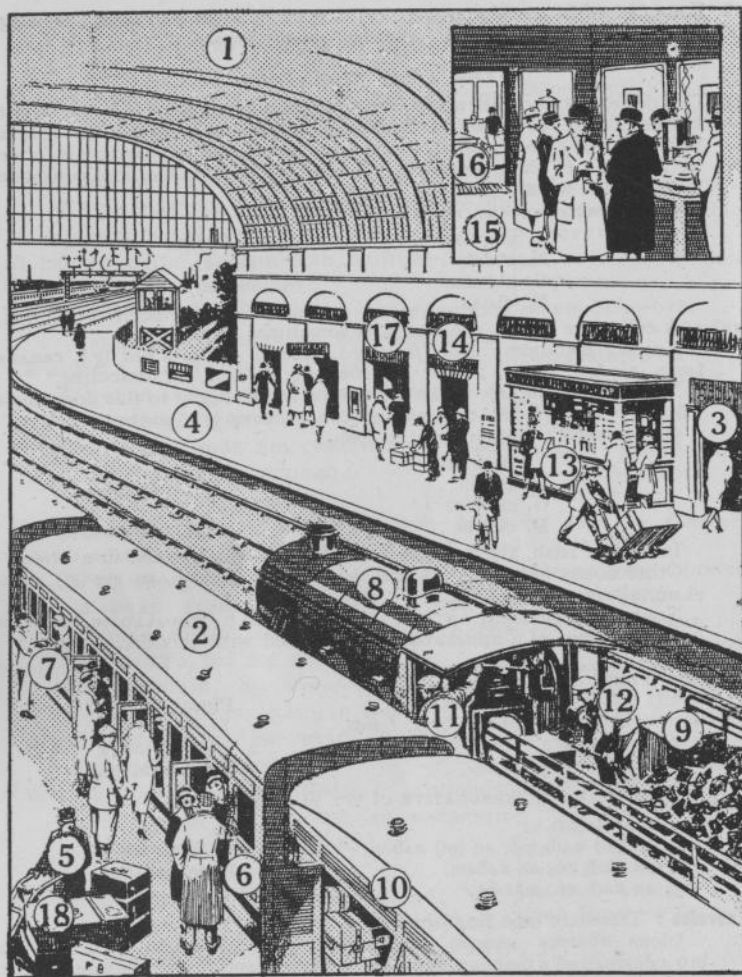
Exercise: Translate into English:—

*Bíonn Séamus annseo 'cuile éiríóna (afternoon). Is i dtéad bí a caiteas sé a dhinnéar 'cuile lá. An gcaiteann sé don beile sa mbaile? Caiteann. Céard a iteas sé? Maicfeoil rósta.*

Translate into Irish:—

*I was praising the prince. The mowers were cutting the grass (en péir). What was he doing? He was eating his dinner in a restaurant. What was he eating (a ite)? Pheasant and roast veal. Was he here?*





1. An stáisiún. 2. An traen. 3. Oifis na ticéad. 4. Port an stáisiúin.  
5. Oibríró. 6. An carráiste. 7. An t-alt. 8. An sgruinge. 9. An gual-  
cárr. 10. An mangsán. 11. An sgruingeadóir. 12. An gualró. 13. Carr na leabhar. 14. Oifis na srann-scéal. 15. An proinn-tead.  
16. An seomra fuireadta. 17. An taiseadán. 18. An bogáiste.

Ἀν ΣΤΑΪΣΙÚΗ.—(*The Station.*)

Nácl ann atá an gleó is an ghéim, an  
porbath is an fústar ! Na stuaihte daoine  
a' veipriú síos suas, anonn 's anall agus  
bruit-a-lathar ortá go léir. Éist ! nácl  
gcloiseann tú fead na 'otraenac<sup>2</sup> agus iad  
a' teacht is a' imteacht ar an móiméad  
d'íreac mar tá leagta amac dóib.

AR SROICINT AN STÁISIÚM DUIT CAITRE  
TÚ TICÉAD O'FÁGÁIL I DTOSAC AG OIFIS NA  
DTICÉAD.<sup>3</sup>

Raça tú annsin éuis an bport<sup>4</sup> a n-imtíg-  
eann do traen uaró. Nuair beas an traen  
ceart fágte amac agus cuartaig suirbeacán  
compóirdeac óuit féin. Ins an scuro is  
mó de na traentaca éa ailt<sup>7</sup> den céao gráo,  
den dara gráo, agus den tríomád gráo, ac  
i scuro de na traentaca i nEirinn nil ac an  
dá sahas—an céao gráo agus an treas gráo.

AR TOSAC NA TRAENAC BÍONN AN SCRUIÑGE<sup>8</sup>  
 AGUS AN GUAL-CARR,<sup>9</sup> TAGANN AILT NA BPASIN-  
 NÉAR ANNSIN, AGUS TAÓB TÍAR AR FAD BÍONN NA  
 MANTADÁIN.<sup>10</sup>

TIOMÁINEANN AN SGHRIINGEADÓIR AN TRAEN  
 LE CAÐAIR ÓN NṢUALURDE.

Is mór an cúram bíos ar an sgrúingeadóir  
mar má téigeann éinní cearr leis an traen  
eisean a beas tios leis.

AR GAC DON TAOb DEN STÁISIÚN TÁ CORRA<sup>II</sup>  
LEABAR ÁIT A NÍOLTAIR NUACTÁIN, IRISEÁIN,  
AGUS LEABRA.

Tá oifis na srann-scéal<sup>14</sup> ann, freisin,  
 agus an taisceadóán, agus oifis na cairéise,  
 agus proinn-tighe,<sup>15</sup> agus seomraí fuireadta.

Tă 'cuile sôrt i n-eașar anois le n-așarò  
imțeață na traenăc.

“ΣΙΛΟΨΑΝΝ ΔΗ ΓΑΡΩΔ ΑΜΑΡΕ Ι Ν-ΑΡΩ Δ ΣΟΤΑ:  
“ΙΣΤΕΑΔ ΛΙΒ, ΛΕ ΒΟΥΡ ΟΤΟΙΛ, ΙΣΤΕΑΔ ΛΙΒ.”

TUGTAR MÁÍĞISTIR AN STÁISIÚM AN AN ÞPEAR  
A BÍOS I MBUN AN STÁISIÚM.

seo sinn—here we are  
geóim—confusion  
rústar—rush  
oeirprígm—I hurry  
síos suas—up and  
                        down  
anonn 's annl—to  
and fro  
bruít-a-laðar—great  
                        haste

cloisim—I hear  
leagta amac—  
appointed  
éist—listen

an šroicint an stáisi-  
úin tuit—when  
you have arrived  
at the station

υατὸ—from it  
 κυαρταῖς<sup>im</sup>—I look for  
 ἀν ἐέαυ ζράυ—first

class  
CUIO DE NA TRAENTAÇA  
some of the trains  
nîl. aç—there is (are)

only  
τρίτονδὲ, *treas*—third  
ἀρτὸς αὖ—*in the front*  
ἐκὸς δὲ—*behind*

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| εαὐὸ ἐτάρκ—behind |  |
| τιομάναιμ—I drive |  |
| εἰσαν ἃ θεας τίος |  |

leis—he will be responsible

skam̥s-sceat—tele-  
gram  
tʰaɪsceʔvʌn—the

cloak-room  
οἰκίῳ καὶ καθέδρῃ—  
the inquiry office

seomra fuireachta—a waiting-room

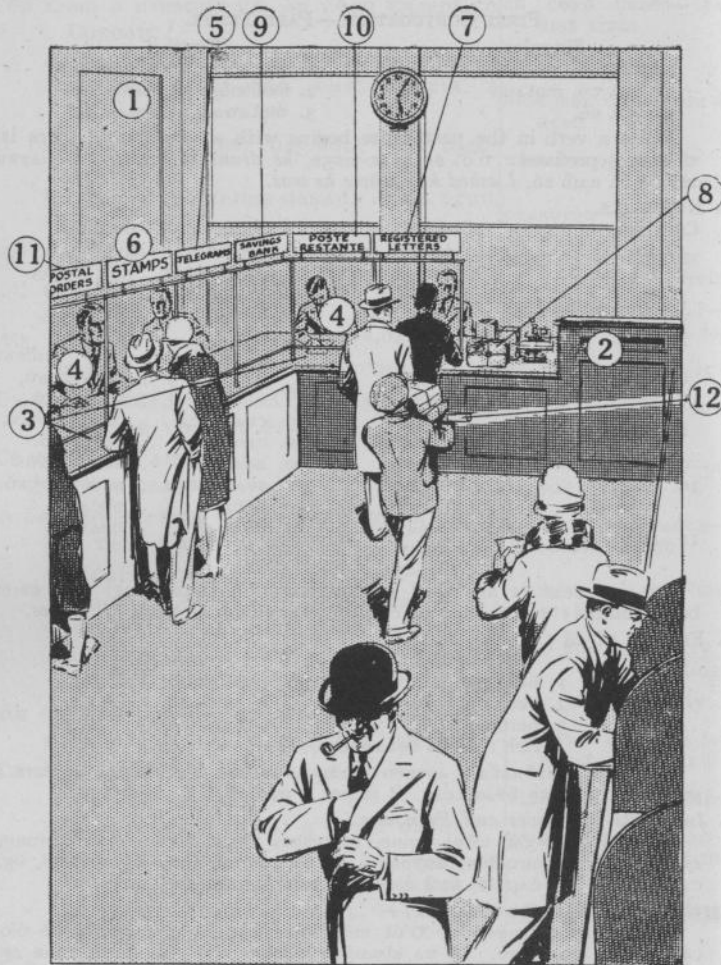
le h-δ̄Δiō im̄tēāctā  
na τ̄Δenāc̄—for  
the departure of  
the train

ἑλθοῦμαι—I call  
ἐν-ἑσθ' ἑσθ'—at the

instead liḅ—get in  
mbun—in charge of



## 14.—OIFIS AN POSTA.



1. Oifis an posta, an post-oifis. 2. Bosca na leitreach, an leitir-bosca.  
3. An cúntar. 4. Oibríde, feadómannac. 5. Sranng-sgealta. 6. Stampai.  
7. Leitreacha cláruigte. 8. post na n-uisceán. 9. Banc coisilte. 10. posta ar comneál. 11. Óruigte posta, óruigte airgid. 12. Nuachtáin.

## an ceathrú ceacht déag.—(THE FOURTEENTH LESSON.)

## oifis an posta.

(The Post Office.)

Ins na catraí móra, mar Béal-Cliac,  
Corcaig, agus Béal Feirste, bíonn oifis láir  
nó Mór-Oifis Posta,<sup>1</sup> i lár na catraí istig.

Na teannta sin, bíonn pó-oifisí annseo  
agus annsiú ar fud na catraí agus ins na  
pordailtí tair timcheall.

Ins na sráideacha bíonn boscaí<sup>2</sup> agus  
galláin áit a dtig le duine leitreacha a  
cur sa bpost.

Teannaim isteach i bpost-oifis. Bíonn go  
leor cúntar<sup>3</sup> le peiceál annsiú, agus fead-  
mannaig<sup>4</sup> taobh istig a' freastal ar an  
bpost.

Dáimann gac cúntar le rann fá leit den  
obair. Bíonn, cuir i gcás, "Sranng-  
sgealta"<sup>5</sup> sgríobta i n-áirde ar ceann aca;  
san áit sin 'sead seadaduitar isteach na  
sranng-sgealta.

Bíonn "stampai"<sup>6</sup> ar ceann eile, áit a  
bfaigtear gac sórd stampai.

Tá "leitreacha cláruigte"<sup>7</sup> ar ceann  
eile, agus is annsin a déantar leitreacha  
agus duscáin beaga do clárú. Tá "Banc  
Coisilte"<sup>8</sup> sgríobta ar cúntar eile, áit a  
dtig linn piúneacha beaga airgid a cur i  
otaigse. Tá "Posta ar Comneál"<sup>10</sup> ar  
ceann eile, agus sin i an rann a féadann cuig  
na leitreacha a congáigtear go dtastar dá  
n-iarrad.

Tá "Óruigte"<sup>11</sup> airgid ar ceann eile, áit  
a dtig linn airgead a cur trío an bpost.

Bíonn, freisin, crímlín ann le hagaró luict  
sgríobta leitreach agus sranng-sgeal. Bíonn  
boscaí ann, freisin, áit a dtig leis an  
bpost leitreacha, cártaí posta agus nuac-  
táin<sup>12</sup> a cur sa bpost.

Béal-Cliac—Dublin  
Corcaig—Cork  
Béal Feirste—Belfast  
Pó-oifis—branch

office  
annseo agus annsiú—  
here and there  
ar fud—throughout  
tair timcheall—round  
about

áit a dtig le duine—  
where one may  
leitir do cur sa  
bpost—to post a  
letter

teannaim—let us go  
a' freastal ar—serv-  
ing, attending on  
dáimann gac cúntar le  
—each counter is  
concerned with

fá leit—special  
cur i gcás—for  
instance

seadaduitar—I hand in  
fáigim—I get  
cláruigim—I register  
sgríobta ar—written  
upon

piúneacha beaga airgid  
—small sums of  
money

cuirim i otaigse—I  
deposit

féadaim cuig—I see  
to, look after

go dtastar dá n-iar-  
rad—till they are  
called for

a cur trío an bpost  
—to send by post  
luict sgríobta leit-  
reach—letter

writers  
cárta posta—postcard

## COMHÁD.

|                                                                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cá bhfuil an post-oifis <sup>1</sup> is gaire dúinn?                           | is gaire dúinn—near-<br>est to us    |
| Seo ba tú láim leis an stáisiún é.                                             |                                      |
| Taobair dom trí stampaí <sup>2</sup> pigne, má's é do<br>toil é.               | láim le—close to                     |
| Go raib maith agat.                                                            |                                      |
| An tceastuigeann stampaí coiscríoch <sup>3</sup><br>uait, preisin?             | stampa pigne—a<br>pennystamp         |
| Ceastuigeann. Taobair dom dá ceann. Déan<br>an leitir seo a clárú, le do toil. | coiscríoch—foreign                   |
| An céad cúntar <sup>4</sup> eile, a húine uasail.                              | raol—sixpence                        |
| Ceastuigeann uaim an leitir seo a clárú.                                       |                                      |
| Cé méad a beas air?                                                            | fuirm—a form                         |
| Raol.                                                                          |                                      |
| Cá bhfuil na fuirmeada srann-sgeal?                                            | seo ba tú—you wil<br>find            |
| Seo ba tú iad ag fuinneóis a sé.                                               |                                      |
| Cuir an srann-sgeal <sup>5</sup> seo 'un bealaig dom,<br>má's é do toil é.     |                                      |
| Déanfaid, a húine uasail. Dá focal<br>véas, sgilling.                          | cuirim 'un bealaig—<br>I send off    |
| An gcuirfe mé féin an stampa air?                                              | mé féin—myself                       |
| Cuir, má's é do toil é.                                                        |                                      |
| Cén t-am a n-imtígeann an posta go Cill-<br>Airne?                             | seólaí—address                       |
| Ag a hoct a clag.                                                              |                                      |
| An bhfuil don leitir agat don tseólaí sin?                                     | fan go bfeice mé—<br>wait till I see |
| Fan go bfeice mé—'sead, tá dá ceann<br>agam.                                   |                                      |
| Cá bhfuil bosca <sup>2</sup> na leitreac?                                      | taob amuig—outside                   |
| Tá sé taob amuig ar do clé.                                                    |                                      |
| Go raib maith agat.                                                            | ar do clé—to your<br>left            |

## LESSON XIV.

## 53. Other pronominal expressions :

Capall eile, another horse ; an capall eile, the other horse ; an eile eile, the others, the rest ; a leiteir de capall, such a horse ; a leiteir, such a one ; a céile, each other ; conaiceadar a céile, they saw each other. céib, whoever ; céib cé éiní, whoever came.

Several of these are nouns (such as céile) taking the place of pronouns. There are few indefinite pronouns in Irish.

## 54. ADVERBS—Affirmation and Negation.

There are no adverbs of affirmation and negation, such as yes or no, in Irish. The idea is expressed by repetition of the verb or pronoun.

Examples : An imtí sé pós ? 'O'imtí. Did he go yet? Yes (lit. he did). An é seo do teac ? 'Sé. Is this your house? Yes (lit. it is). An tú a ceannais é ? is mé. Was it you who bought it? Yes (lit. it is I). An sa teac a 'pás tú é ? is ann. Did you leave it in the house? Yes (lit. it is in it). An ag obair atá tú ? Sead. Are you working? Yes (lit. is it working you are? It is).

Negation : An tú a díol é ? ní mé. Was it you who sold it? No (lit. not I). An é seo an siopa ? ní hé. Is this the shop? No. An dtáinig an traen isteach pós ? níor éiní. Did the train come in yet? No (lit. it did not come).

## 55. CONDITIONAL of tá : Beinn.

## Singular.

1. beinn.
2. beiteá.
3. bead sé.

## Plural.

1. beamuis, beimis, bead sinn.
2. bead sib.
3. beois, bead siad.

## 56. SECOND CONJUGATION.—PAST TENSE.

## Singular.

1. corraí mé, corraígeas.
2. corraí tú, corraígis.
3. corraí sé.

## Plural.

1. corraígeamar, corraí sinn.
2. corraí sib, corraígeadar.
3. corraígeadar, corraí siad.

Commencing with a vowel or f : 'éirí sé, 'fíapruí sé.

## Exercise : Translate into English :—

Beir deic gcinn pícead de caoirí ar an aonac aige. Díol (sold) sé sgór (píce ceann) aca, agus 'fán an eile aige. Ar imtí sí pós ? níor imtí. An ag obair atá sé ? Sead. An é a ceannais na caoirí ? ní hé.

Translate into Irish :—

Let us go into the post-office. How many stamps have you? I have fifteen. Send off these letters for me. Was it you who wrote them? No. When did the post go off (ar imtí) ? At five o'clock.





1. An siol. 2. An bóitrín. 3. An pál, an claróe. 4. Éan. 5. An éaora, na caoirí. 6. An t-uan. 7. Na beitrí. 8. An feilméara. 9. An treabadóir. 10. An céacta. 11. An eitreach, an sgríob. 12. An sioladóir. 13. An bráca, an éilífursta. 14. An mála. 15. An sac. 16. An láige. 17. An racán, an rastal.

## NA SÉASÚIR—AN TEARRAC.

(The Seasons—Spring.)

Tá ceithre séasúir sa mbliain, eadon: An tEarrac, an Samrac, an Fómhar agus an Gheimhread. San Earrac toisigeann an crann a' cur amac agus tagann bláit ar an sgoit, saothruigeann an feilméara<sup>8</sup> an talamh agus cuireann sé an siol.<sup>1</sup>

Ófuil an té sin beo nac doibinn leis an tEarrac! Nac mór an tógáil éoróe do dume siubal síos bóitrín<sup>2</sup> tuaithe, na sgeat-aca<sup>3</sup> i mbarr bláit ar fad taobh, na héim<sup>4</sup> a' ceileabar, na caoirí<sup>5</sup> agus na huam<sup>6</sup> a' mérlí, agus na beitrí<sup>7</sup> a' géimni.

Bíonn an-éruadóg ar an bfeilméara san Earrac, mar bíonn air an talamh a treabadóir le céacta<sup>10</sup> agus an siol a cur.

An bpeiceann tú sa bpeictiúr an treabadóir<sup>9</sup> agus é a' treabadóir na nsgort? Féad an sgríob<sup>11</sup> domam víreac a gnios sé. An bpeiceann tú, freisin, an sioladóir<sup>12</sup> a' teact 'na víaró agus é a' cur an tsil ins na heitreaca<sup>13</sup>? An ball, foirseóchtar an talamh leis an sgré a cur ar an siol. Féad, freisin, ar clé, an sac<sup>14</sup> sil agus an sioladóir a' líonad a mála as.

An siol atá dá cur anois beró sé 'na cruineact aibré faoi teact an fómhair, agus déanfar aran den cruineact.

San Earrac, freisin, bíonn an farradóir<sup>15</sup> gnóac sa ngairdín. Rómairann sé an talamh le láige<sup>16</sup> sgríobann sé le rastal<sup>17</sup> é agus cuireann sé i gcóir é do na plannadai atá faoi a cur ann.

eadon—that is  
toisigim—I begin  
a' cur amac—budding  
bláit—bloom  
saothruigim—I till  
talamh—land  
siol—seed  
Ófuil an té sin beo—  
is there anyone  
alive  
doibinn—delightful  
tógáil éoróe—  
delight  
siubal—to walk  
bóitrín tuaithe—a  
country lane  
i mbarr bláit—in full  
bloom  
a' ceileabar—singing  
sgeat—a bush  
a' mérlí—bleating  
a' géimni—lowing  
tá cruadóg orm—I  
am busy  
tá orm—I have to  
treadam—I plough  
cuirim siol—I sow  
seed  
domam—deep  
víreac—straight  
na víaró—after him  
an ball—bye and bye  
foirseigim—I harrow  
cré—clay  
a' líonad—filling  
cruineact—wheat  
aibré—ripe  
farradóir—gardener  
gnóac—busy  
róimairim—I dig  
sgríobaim—  
racaim—  
cuirim i gcóir—I pre-  
pare  
atá fúim—I intend

## COMHÁD.

Aimnigh ceitre séasúir na bliadhna.

An tEarrac, an Samhrad, an Fómhar  
agus an Gheimhread.

Aimnigh míosa an Earraigh.

Seo 1<sup>o</sup> míosa an Earraigh :  
Márta, Aibreán agus Bealtaine.

Aimnigh míosa an tSamhraid.

Seo 1<sup>o</sup> míosa an tSamhraid :  
Meiteam, Iúil agus Lúnas.

Aimnigh míosa an Fómhair :

Meán Fómhair, Deireadh Fómhair, agus  
Samhain.

Cén séasúr a mbaineann Mí na Noíllas,  
Eanáir agus Feabhra leis ?

Baineann siad leis an nGheimhread.

Cén séasúr is fearr a taitnígeas leat ?

An tEarrac ! Cuireann sé gac ní a'  
fás go buacac, agus sé an séasúr is  
aoibne den bliadhain é. Bíonn an  
t-aer go breá úr i gcomnuir, agus  
bíonn barr glas féir ar na páirceanna.

Céard a bíos an peilmeára<sup>8</sup> a déanamh an  
tráic sin de bliadhain ?

Bíonn sé gurtálac a' tceadad an  
branaí agus a' cur síl !<sup>1</sup>

An mbíonn an aimsir fuar san Earraic ?

Ní bíonn sí fuar ná te, ac roir eatorra.  
Bíonn sí go hálunn.

Céard a bíos an garrdóir a déanamh san  
Earraic ?

Róhrann sé an talamh agus racann sé é,  
cuireann sé síolta agus planndaí.

Cén séasúr a tagas i ndiaid an Earraigh ?

Tagann an Samhrad i ndiaid an Earraigh.

aimnigh—name

mí—month

márta—March

aibreán—April

bealtaine—May

meiteam—June

iúil—July

lúnas—August

meán fómhair—  
September

deireadh fómhair—  
October

samhain—November

baineann sé le—it be-  
longs to

mí na noíllas—  
December

eanáir—January

feabhra—February

a' fás go buacac—  
growing luxuriantly

is aoibne—most  
pleasant

aer, air; úr—fresh

i gcomnuir—always

barr glas féir—a  
green carpet of  
grass

glas—green

tráic—time, period

gurtálac—busy

branaí—fallow land

fuar—cold

te—hot

roir eatorra—betwixt  
and between

álunn—beautiful

planndaí—plants

i ndiaid—after

## LESSON XV.

## 57. ADVERBS (continued).

The regular way of formation of adverbs is by prefixing *go* to adjectives : *go mall, slowly* ; *go luath, quickly*.

There are also adverbs made up of a preposition and a noun. Some were originally prepositions and some were nouns.

## ADVERBS OF TIME.

inniu, to-day.

iníó, yesterday.

amárach (i mbárac), to-morrow.

go mall, go deireannac, late.

go moch, early.

go minic, often.

anois, now.

céana, already.

ar ball, just now (bye-and-bye, a  
while ago).

ar an bpointe, immediately.

i gcomnuir, always.

uairéanna } sometimes.

sgaite

uair, ever (past).

coróce, ever (future).

go hannam, seldom.

nua, when.

cé'n uair ? when ?

an t-am, the time when.

arís, again.

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

58. This comprises nouns, both masculine and feminine, ending in a vowel or -in. There is no inflection in the singular. The plural ends in -í.

Example : 1<sup>o</sup> saire, a fisherman ; mála, a bag.

| Singular.                | Plural.                    | Singular. | Plural.     |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| N. 1 <sup>o</sup> saire. | 1 <sup>o</sup> sairí.      | N. mála.  | málaí.      |
| G. 1 <sup>o</sup> saire. | 1 <sup>o</sup> sairí.      | G. mála.  | málaí.      |
| D. 1 <sup>o</sup> saire. | 1 <sup>o</sup> sairí, -ib. | D. mála.  | málaí, -ib. |

Similarly, singular N.G.D. cailín, a girl ; plural N.G.D. cailíní, girls.

Other Examples : siolla (m.), a lad ; síolta (m.), silk ; tigeanna (m.), a lord ; gráinne (m.), a grain.

## 59. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Positive.

geal.

Comparative.

is gile, níos gile.

Superlative.

is gile.

The adjective in the comparative and superlative is usually of the same form as the genitive singular feminine of the adjective.

Example : is gile í ná an eala, she is whiter than the swan ; an solus is gile, the brightest light.

## Exercise : Translate into English :—

Ói sé ar (in) an mbaile seo inniu agus bí sé ag siubal go mall. An inniu a táinig sé ? Sead. Táinig sé inníó ar maidin go moch. Ní raib sé annseo céana uairéanna ? An san earrac a cuireas tuime síol ? Sead.

Translate into Irish :—

He will be here just now. The fishermen were here to-day at 3 o'clock. They do not come often. The lamb is whiter (gile) than the sheep. When does one (tuime) sow seed ? In Spring.



1. An grian. 2. An feilméara. 3. Oibríóte na feilme. 4. An fear. 5. An néall, an sgamall. 6. An t-inneall. 7. An sgian. 8. An tseamair. 9. An tsraic. 10. An coca. 11. An trucaill. 12. An iotlann. 13. Coca féir, cruac féir. 14. An tuige. 15. An speal. 16. An rastal, an racán. 17. An píce.

## AN SAMHRAÐ.—(The Summer.)

Támuro anois i lár an tSamhraid. Breac-  
nuigeam ar na daoine, agus ar na neite atá  
os ár gcomhair. Feiceamur an feilméara<sup>2</sup>  
agus na hoibríóte<sup>3</sup> ins na suirt.

Tá siad go han-ghóta<sup>4</sup> paol látair, arae  
tá an fear<sup>4</sup> i n-ú a bainte, agus búr mian  
leó é sábháil an faoi is tá an uair go breá.  
Nuair tagas na néalta<sup>5</sup> duba ar an spéir,  
mar comarta go bfuil an báisteac a' teact,  
bíonn siad ar a n-óiceall ag iarrad an fear  
a cnapa<sup>6</sup> istea<sup>6</sup> sul dá dtigir an báisteac  
air.

Breacnuig ar an inneall<sup>6</sup> sin. An sgian<sup>7</sup>  
gear sin atá ann, gearrann sí na tráitíní  
agus na seamarí féir pré céile, agus  
craitear an fear amac annsin 'na sraic-  
eanna go dtiormuige<sup>1</sup> an grian é.

Tiocfa inneall eile amáireac agus ionn-  
tóca sé an fear, le go dtiormuige grian<sup>1</sup>  
agus faot an taob eile.

Nuair beas an fear tiormuigte go maí<sup>8</sup>  
véanfar creabair<sup>10</sup> de le rastal. Cuirfar  
ar trucaill<sup>11</sup> annsin é, agus véanfar go dtí  
an iotlann<sup>12</sup> é.

Véanfar síogáin<sup>13</sup> móra, nó cruaca<sup>13</sup> ann-  
sin de.

Fá teact an Gheimhrid cuirtear tuige<sup>14</sup> ar  
na cocaí agus ar na cruaca le n-a gcosaim<sup>15</sup>  
ar an droc-síon. Tugtar an fear le n-ite  
do na beiríóig sa nGheimhrid.

Nuair nac mbíonn inneall ag feilméara,  
baineann sé an fear le speil,<sup>15</sup> racáileann  
sé é le racán,<sup>16</sup> agus cuireann sé suas ar  
na trucaillí é le píce.<sup>17</sup>

Is iomda caiteam aimsire bíos ag na  
daoine sa Samhraid, mar atá, iascaic, bá-  
óireact, snám, roctaireact, marcúioct,  
siublóro, agus cóisir Samhraid ins na  
coillte.

breacnuigim—I look  
na neite—the things  
os ár gcomhair—in  
front of us  
sort—a tillage field  
ghóta<sup>4</sup>—busy  
arae—because  
i n-ú a bainte—fit  
for cutting  
is mian liom—I wish  
an faoi is—whilst  
báisteac—rain  
comarta—a sign  
cnapa<sup>6</sup> istea<sup>6</sup>—I  
gather in  
sul dá—before  
gearr—sharp  
tráitíní—blade of  
grass  
gearraim—I cut  
pré céile—indis-  
criminately  
craitim—I shake,  
spread  
tiormuigim—I dry  
amáireac—to-morrow  
ionntuigim—I turn  
tiormuigte—dried  
creabar—a small  
cock of hay  
go dtí—to  
síogán—a cock of hay  
cruac—a rick  
fá teact an Gheimhrid—  
on the approach  
of winter  
tuige—straw  
toimeann } bad  
droc-síon } weather  
cosnam—I protect  
le n-ite—to eat  
beiríóig—cattle  
is iomda—it's many a  
caiteam aimsire—  
pastime  
cóisir samhraid—pic-  
nic, excursion

## COMPARÁD.

|                                                                                                                                                                     |                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CÉARD Tá le peiceáil sa bpeictiúr seo ?<br>Tá páirc sa Samhradh.                                                                                                    | le peiceáil—to be seen             |
| An mbíonn laeteanta fada ann sa Samhradh ?<br>Bíonn. Bíonn na laeteanta fada sa Samhradh agus bíonn siad gearr sa nSamhradh.                                        | páirc—a pasture field<br>fada—long |
| Céard a bíos ar bun as an bpeilméara <sup>2</sup> sa Samhradh ?<br>Bíonn sé as obair leis na hoibrithe <sup>3</sup> ins an móimféar. <sup>4</sup>                   | gearr—short<br>ar bun—in progress  |
| Céard is fear tirim ann ?<br>Fear a baintear agus a tiormuigear le gréin sa Samhradh, agus sa bfoighmar.                                                            | móimféar—a meadow                  |
| Cén maic atá le fear tirim ?<br>Tugtar mar bia <sup>5</sup> do na beiridís é sa nSamhradh.                                                                          | tirim—dry                          |
| Céard leis a mbaintear fear ?<br>Baintear le spealta <sup>15</sup> é.                                                                                               | baim—I cut, reap                   |
| Céard a déantar leis an bpéar t'réis a beir tirim do ?<br>Tugtar go dtí an ioclann é i dturuc-aill, <sup>11</sup> agus déantar coicé níos cruacha <sup>13</sup> de. | cén maic atá le—what good is       |
| Céard a cuirtear ar na coicé is ar na cruacha ?<br>Cuirtear tuige <sup>14</sup> ortá le n-a fcosam <sup>12</sup> ar an nSairbtean.                                  | céard leis—with what               |
| Cén caiteamh aimsire bíos as na daoine sa Samhradh ?<br>Iascac, báidíreac, snám, roctaireac, marcúioct, siublóro, agus cóisir <sup>16</sup> sairbtean—bad weather   | tirim—dry                          |

## LESSON XVI.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (continued).

60. The *is* used in the comparative and superlative is the relative of *is*, *is* : *an fear is sine*, the oldest man, is literally the man who is oldest. *níos* is made up of *ní*, a thing + *is*, (which) *is*, and is used :
- (a) Like a noun and is followed by the genitive case : *tá níos mó misniú aise*, he has more courage ; *tá níos mó ná sin aise*, he has more than that ; *ní glacaim níos luza ná veic bpunt*, I would not accept less than £10.
- (b) When a comparative is used after *nó*, or : *comh seal leis an eala nó níos gile*, as white as a swan, or even whiter.
- There is latterly a tendency to use the *níos* form wrongly after *tá*. For example, for *is aise Seán ná Séamus*, John is taller than James, *tá Seán níos aise ná Séamus* is wrongly or carelessly used.
- Further Examples : *níl fear i nÉirinn is fearr ná tú*, there is no better man than you in Ireland.

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

61. Nouns of the Fifth Declension are largely feminine. Under this head are grouped a number of declensions which originally belonged to the various consonant stems.

They may be classified as follows : (1) *n*-stems, (2) dental or *d*-stems, (3) guttural-stems.

Class I : *n*-stems : *breiteamh*, a judge, an arbiter ; *cú*, a hound.

| Singular.                | Plural.                                          | Singular.     | Plural.                       |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| N. <i>breiteamh</i> .    | <i>breiteamhain</i> .                            | <i>cú</i> .   | <i>coin</i> .                 |
| G. <i>breiteamhain</i> . | <i>breiteamhain</i> .                            | <i>con</i> .  | <i>con</i> .                  |
| D. <i>breiteamhain</i> . | <i>breiteamhain</i> ,<br><i>breiteamhainib</i> . | <i>coin</i> . | <i>coin</i> , <i>coinib</i> . |

Sometimes the genitive is formed by adding (*ain*) : N. *Éire*, Ireland, G. *Éireann*. As a plural of *cú*, a collective *coinpeart*, and *comte* are also used.

Class II : *d*-stems : *cara*, a friend.

| Singular.          | Plural.                                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| N. <i>cara</i> .   | <i>cáirde</i> , <i>caraib</i> .                   |
| G. <i>caraib</i> . | <i>cáirde</i> .                                   |
| D. <i>caraib</i> . | <i>cáirde</i> , <i>caraib</i> , <i>cáirdeib</i> . |

Similarly with *-ao* : *teime*, a fire, (g.) *teimeao*, (pl.) *teime* ; *léine*, a shirt, (g.) *léineao*, pl. *léinteao*.

## Exercise : Translate into English :—

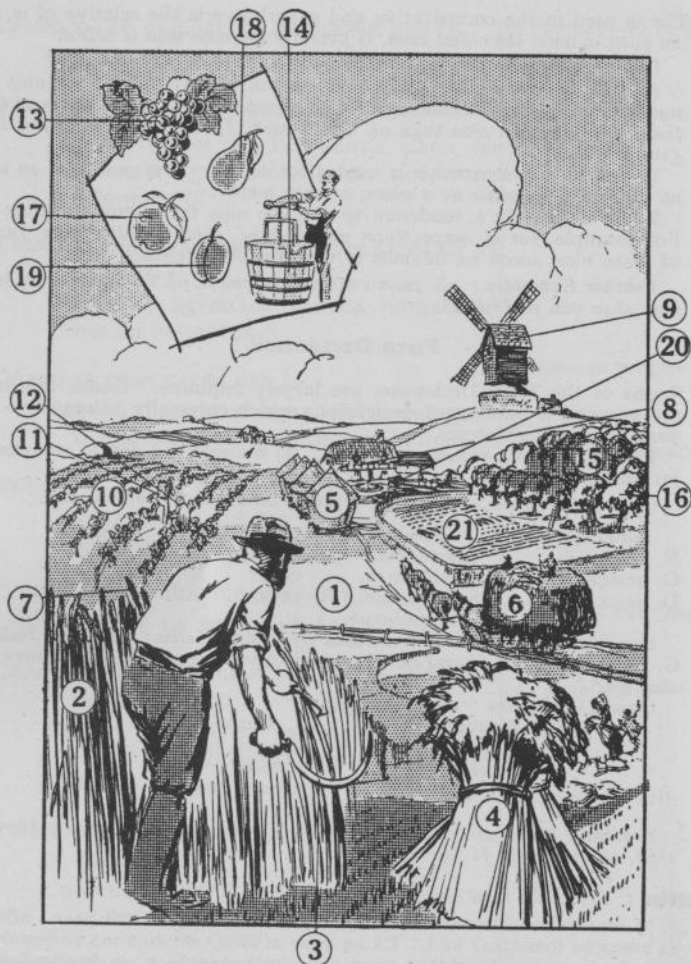
*Glacfa mé veic bpunt air ; ní glacfa mé níos luza. Níl bean i nÉirinn is breáda (breáda) ná í. Tá an fear is sine i nÉirinn ina comhartha ar an mbaile seo. Tá siolta agus com (coinpeart) as an bpeilméara.*

Translate into Irish :—

The judges of Ireland. I was watching the farmer and his workmen saving the hay. The oats is now fit to be cut. The hay is cut already. There were dark clouds in the sky, this morning.



## 17.—AN FOGHMAR.



1. FORT. 2. CRUITNEACT. 3. CORRÁN. 4. PUNANN. 5. STACA.  
6. TRUCAILL. 7. DÉAS CRUITNEACTA. 8. TĒAC AN FÉILMÉARA. 9. MUILEANN.  
10. FINEAMHAIN, FION-GORT. 11. FIONAÓIRÍ. 13. FIONCÁORA. 14. FIONLOSÁN.  
15. UBALL-GORT. 16. MEASCRAINN. 17. UBALL. 18. PIORRA. 19. PLUMA.  
20. GÁIROÍN. 21. GÁIROÍN CÁIL, GÁIROÍN CISTEANAIGE.

## AN SEACHTMAO CEACT DĒAS.—(THE SEVENTEENTH LESSON.)

## AN FOGHMAR.

(The Autumn.)

TÁ AN CRUITNEACT<sup>2</sup> AIBRÓ FÁ LÁTAIR, AGUS BÉIR TORAD CÉADTAC AG AN FÉILMÉARA AGUS AG A LUÉT OIBRE MAR CÚITEAMH AR SAOTAR AGUS AR SGLÁBUÍOCT AN EARRAIG.

TÁ AN-DRURO ORTA GO LÉIR; BAMEANN SIAD AN CRUITNEACT LE SPEALTA NÓ LE CORRÁIN<sup>3</sup> NÓ LE H-INNEALL BUANA.

TAGANN MNÁ AGUS PÁISTÍ I NÓIARÓ NA BPEAR, AGUS CEANGLAIGEANN SIAD AN CRUITNEACT I BPUNANNA;<sup>4</sup> DĒANTAR STÁCAÍ<sup>5</sup> DE NA PUNANNA ANNSIN. CUIRTEAR NA DÉASA AR BARR INS NA STÁCAÍ LE GO DTIORMUIGTEAR IS GO SCRUAÐAIGTEAR LEIS AN NGRÉIM IAD.

I N-ÁIT EILE INS AN NGORT TÁ MEATALL FEAR A' CUR NA CRUITNEACTA AIBRÓE AR TRUCAILL<sup>6</sup> LE N-A TABAIRT CUIS AN IOTLAINN.<sup>8</sup>

BUAIRPAR I SA SGIÓBÓL AGUS BAIIPAR AN GRÁN DE NA DÉASA. BÉARPAR AN GRÁN CUIS AN MUILEANN<sup>9</sup> ANNSIN, AGUS MEILPAR 'NA PLÚR É. CEAMNÓCA AN FUMTEÓIR AN PLÚR AGUS DĒANPA SÉ ARÁN DE.

TÁTAR A' TIOMSÚ NA BFIONCÁOR SA BFIONGORT.<sup>10</sup>

BAINTEAR NA FIONCÁORA<sup>13</sup> AIBRÓE, TUGTAR I DTUCAILL CUIS AN BFIONLOSÁN<sup>14</sup> IAD, AGUS DĒANTAR FION DÍOB ANNSIN.

TÁ LUÉT OIBRE AN FÉILMÉARA AR A SEACT NOICEALL SAN UBALLGORT<sup>15</sup> A' BAIN NA DTORTAÍ ÓRÓA DE NA MEASCRAINN.<sup>16</sup> DÍONN CRAINN UBALL, CRAINN PIORRA AGUS CRAINN PLUMA SAN UBALLGORT, AGUS IAD A' LÚBÁD FAOI UALAC UBALL<sup>17</sup> AGUS PIORRA<sup>18</sup> AGUS PLUMA.<sup>19</sup>

BAMEAD NA SILÍNÍ GO LÉIR TAMALL Ó SOM.

aibró—ripe  
céadotac—hundredfold  
luét oibre—workers  
cúiteamh—reward  
saotar—labour  
sglábuíocht—drudgery  
tá an-druro orta—  
they are very busy  
bainim—I cut  
inneall buana—a  
reaping machine  
mná agus páistí—  
women and chil-  
dren  
ceanglaigim—I bind  
punann—sheaf  
stáca—stack  
ar barr—on top  
tiormuigim—I dry  
cruaðaim—I harden  
leis an ngréim—by  
the sun  
meatall fear—a num-  
ber of men at work  
together  
le n-a tabairt—to  
bring it, for the  
purpose of bring-  
ing it  
grán—grain  
buaillim—I thresh  
meilim—I grind  
ceannuigim—I buy  
tátar—people are  
tiomsuigim—I gather  
fíon—wine  
ar a seact noiceall—  
at their very best  
óróa—golden  
a' lúbad—bending  
ualac—load  
bamead—were  
plucked  
tamall ó som—a while  
ago

## COMRÁD.

|                                                                                                                       |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cén séasúr atá dá foillsiú sa bpeictiúr seo?                                                                          | foillsiú—illustrate                  |
| An foighmar.                                                                                                          |                                      |
| Cén cúram bíos ar an bpeilmeára sa bfoighmar?                                                                         | cúram—work, responsibility           |
| Díonn air an éruineacht <sup>2</sup> a baint agus a cur sa sgioból.                                                   | le goirio—lately                     |
| Céard leis a mbaintear an éruineacht?                                                                                 | is gnátaic—it is customary           |
| Go dtí le goirio le speil nó le corrán <sup>3</sup> a baint i; ac faoi láthair is gnátaic i baint le h-inneall buana. | gabáil—an armful                     |
| Cén éad a n'éantar punanna <sup>4</sup> den éruineacht?                                                               | faoi n-a lár—round its middle        |
| Tógstar gabáil den éruineacht agus ceanglaítear faoi n-a lár i le sop tuige.                                          | sop tuige—a wisp or handful of straw |
| Céard a n'éantar leis an gcrúineacht nuair bíos sí tiormuighe i gceart?                                               | gceart—properly                      |
| Tugtar cuis an sgioból i agus buailtear ann í.                                                                        | súiste—ail                           |
| Cén éad a mbuailtear an éruineacht?                                                                                   | inneall buailte—a threshing machine  |
| Buailtear le súiste nó le h-inneall buailte i go dtéann an grán as na véasaib.                                        | meilim—I grind                       |
| Céard a n'éantar leis an ngrán annsin?                                                                                | mulleóir—a miller                    |
| Tugtar cuis an mulleann <sup>9</sup> é go meileann an mulleóir 'na plúr é.                                            | torcái—fruits                        |
| Cé na meascraimh <sup>16</sup> atá le feiceáil san uball-gort <sup>15</sup>                                           | a' pás—growing                       |
| Craimn ubail, craimn piorra, craimn pluma agus craimn silíní.                                                         | sug talmán—straw-berries             |
| Cé na torcái atá a' pás sa ngráirín <sup>20</sup>                                                                     | sugcraob—raspberry                   |
| Tá sug talmán, sugcraob agus spionáim a' pás ann.                                                                     | spionán—gooseberry                   |

## LESSON XVII.

## 62. FIFTH DECLENSION (continued). Class III. Guttural-stems:

caitair, f., a city, citadel.

| Singular.   | Plural.          | Singular. | Plural.              |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| N. caitair. | caitreacha.      | caora.    | caoirigh.            |
| G. caitric. | caitric.         | caorac.   | caorac.              |
| D. caitair. | caitreacha, -ib. | caoirigh. | caoirigh, caoracáib. |

Other Examples: mainistir, a monastery (g.), mainistreach; na caitair (f.), a serpent (g.), na caitric; beoir (f.), beer (g.), beorac; sail (f.), a beam, (g.), salac; stail (f.), a stallion (g.), stalac; clais (f.), a trench, (g.), clasaic.

A large number of nouns ending in -ir, -il, belong to this declension.

## 63. FUTURE (a) FIRST CONJUGATION.

f, before the personal endings, is a characteristic of the future of this conjugation. This f is commonly pronounced h in the active.

| Singular.             | Plural.                |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. molpa mé, molpaib. | molpamaib, molpa sinn. |
| 2. molpa tú, molpaib. | molpa sib.             |
| 3. molpa sé, molpaib. | molpa sib, molpaib.    |

Rel.: an té a molpas, he who will praise.

Before a word beginning with a vowel, the third person of the verb ends in -ib, as fanpaib an stocac leis, the lad will wait for him.

## 64. (b) SECOND CONJUGATION.

The characteristic of the future of the second conjugation is the addition of -óc, -eóc- to the root form before the personal endings.

| Singular.                 | Plural.                    |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. corróca mé, corrócaib. | corrócamuib, corróca sinn. |
| 2. corróca tú, corrócaib. | corróca sib.               |
| 3. corróca sé, corrócaib. | corróca sib, corrócaib.    |

## 65. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

Expressions corresponding to adverbs of quantity in other languages are: cé méad, how much; go leor, fuigilleac, much, a good deal; neart, enough.

## Exercise: Translate into English:—

bí muintir na caitric ag breathnú ar an tsean-mainistir. an gcorróca sib an fear sin inoiú? ní corrócamuib (ní corrócaib); tá sé sábháilte éana. molpa tú é agus bainté tú obair as. tá go leor crúineachta aige.

Translate into Irish:—

I shall praise him in order to (le go) make him work. There is a big crowd (meatall) of men working in the field. They will reap the wheat and the oats. The young lad will wait for the farmer. How much oats will he buy? He will buy a good deal.

## 18.—AN GEIMREAO.



1. An sneachta. 2. An carra sleamhán. 3. An sleamhuigheoir. 4. An tsleamhán. 5. An cnapóg sneachta. 6. An fear sneachta. 7. An leac-oigre. 8. An sleamhán. 9. An sluag. 10. An biaó-bó. 11. An cóill.

## AN TOGTMAÓ CEACHT DEAS.—(THE EIGHTEENTH LESSON.)

## AN GEIMREAO.

(The Winter.)

Tá an séasúr deiridh den bliadain tagta. Tá an sneachta<sup>1</sup> 'na bhrat bán ar an talamh agus tá an leac-oigre i ngréim doct ar gach éinní.

Breathnigh ar an léargas seo.

Nac meirdeac iad na daoine atá ann, agus iad go léir a' déanamh pléisiúir dóib féin.

Tá cur aca a' sleamhnú; tá cur eile aca gabta gléasta le cótaí breásta suaireaca agus na sleamhuigheoirí<sup>3</sup> óa dtiomáint ins na carraí sleamhnáin.<sup>2</sup>

Tá na malraí a' sleamhnú ar na sleamhnáí<sup>4</sup> pava, agus t'éis gur minic a baintear leagan asta, is cuma leo tá an oiread sin spóirt aca as an scaiteam aimsire breá sin.

Siota deas i leactaob tá malraí eile a' caiteamh cnapóg<sup>5</sup> sneachta le fear sneachta.<sup>6</sup> Duine de na malraí féin a rinne an fear sneachta—ní fios nac aóbar dealbhóora a beo sa malraí sin.

Tá an t-aer fuar feannta ac 'na déirí sin tá sé go breá polláin. An leac-oigre<sup>7</sup> atá ar an locán tá sí liomta sleamhán ar nós sá-táin. Tart le h-imeall an locáin tá sluag<sup>9</sup> daoine, cur aca a' cur sleamhnán<sup>8</sup> ort, cur aca óa mbaint dóib agus cur eile aca nac bfuil de misneac ionnta dul ar an leac-oigre tá siad a' breathnú ar an sluag beo-amail atá os a gcómar. 'Cuile ní a cur-eócad le compóirt na sleamhuigheoirí níor leigead faillige na cur ar faigáil dóib, mar tá biaó-bó<sup>10</sup> le feiceál ar deis, áit a bfuil gac sóro biaó te agus deoc te le faigáil.

Díonn an Geimreao an-dian an-deacrach ar na bóctaib.

tá tagta—has come  
talam—ground, land  
greim—grip  
doct—tight  
gach éinní—everything  
a' déanamh pléisiúir  
dóib féin—amusing themselves  
gabta, gléasta—  
dressed up  
cóta suaireac—fur  
coat  
óa dtiomáint—pushing them along  
a' sleamhnú—sliding  
an oiread sin—so much  
leactaob—aside  
a' caiteamh—throwing  
cnapóg sneachta—a snowball  
duine de na malraí—one of the children  
aóbar—makings  
dealbhóora—sculptor  
fuar feannta—bitter cold  
ac na 'déirí sin—but even so  
tart le—round by  
sluag daoine—a crowd of people  
óa mbaint dóib—taking them off  
níl de misneac ann—he has not the courage  
curoigim le—I increase  
leigim faillige ann—I neglect it  
cuirim ar faigáil—I provide  
biaó-bó—a refreshment booth

CÉARO TUGTAR AR AN SÉASÚR DEIRID—  
mbliaidam? the last season  
AN GEMHREÁD.  
CÉARO LEIS A MBIONN AN TALAM CLÚOUIGTE 'SA  
nGEMHREÁD? clúoúigíte—covered  
LE SNEACHTA AGUS LE LEIC-OIGRE.  
AN DTIG LEAT SLEAMNÚ? an dtig leat—can you  
TIG LIOM, AGUS TAITNIGEANN SÉ TAR CIONN  
liom mar spórt. agus an cúro eile—  
and the others  
CÉARO TÁ NA MALRAÍG SA BPEICTIÚR A 'DÉANAM?  
TÁ CÚRO ACA A' SLEAMNÚ AR SLEAMHAIN  
fada. caiteam le—throwing  
AGUS AN CÚRO EILE? at  
TÁ AN CÚRO EILE A' CAITEAM CNAPÓS  
sneachta le fear sneachta.<sup>6</sup> ar imeall—at the  
edge  
NA DAOINE ATÁ AR IMEALL AN LOGÁIN CÉARO TÁ  
siao a 'dÉanam? cuirim orm—I put on  
TÁ CÚRO ACA A' CUR SLEAMNÁN<sup>8</sup> ORTA, NÓ  
dā mbaint vóib, agus cá cúro eile bainim vóim—I take  
aca as breacnú ar an ngluaisaeact off  
maiseamail—move-  
ment  
TÁ CÚRO ACA A' CUR SLEAMNÁN<sup>8</sup> ORTA, NÓ  
dā mbaint vóib, agus cá cúro eile especially  
aca as breacnú ar an ngluaisaeact  
maiseamail atá faoi na sleamnuig-  
teoirí.<sup>3</sup> tirim—dry  
AN DTAITNIGEANN AN GEMHREÁD LEAT? a sioc, a' cur seaca—  
Taitnigeann, go mór mór nuair bíos an freezing  
aimsir tirim. inoiu—to-day  
AN BPUIL SÉ A' SIOC ANOIS? an tseacmáim seo  
níl sé a' sioc inoiu, ac an tseacmáim seo cúaró tart—last  
seo cúaró tart bí sioc go tiuig ann week  
cúpla oróce. bí sioc go tiuig ann—  
there was hard  
frost  
NAC RAIB SNEACHTA ANN AN TSEACMÁIM SEO  
cúpla oróce—a few  
cúaró tart? nights.  
BÍ, AGUS TÁMIS AN SNEACHTA ANUAS 'NA  
sraiteanna. táimis sé anuas 'na  
sraiteanna—it fell  
heavily  
AN MBIONN BÁISTEAC ANN GO MINIC 'SA  
nGEMHREÁD? báisteac—rain  
Bíonn. Bíonn sé a' báistig 'cuile  
séasúr i nEirinn, nac mór. a' báistig—raining  
AN AIRIGEANN TÚ PUAR É? 'cuile séasúr—every  
ní airigim. Tá mé te pá láchair go season  
raib maic asao. nac mór—almost  
airigim puar é—I feel  
it cold

## 66. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

|                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| annseo, annso, here.             | istig, within.              |
| annsin, there.                   | taob istig, inside.         |
| annsiro, there, yonder.          | amuig, outside.             |
| annsiú, yonder.                  | taob amuig, on the outside. |
| i bpus, here, on this side.      | i n-áice, near.             |
| tall, over there.                | i bpató ó, far from.        |
| taob tall, on the opposite side. | cá, cé, where.              |
| éios, below.                     | cé'n áit, where.            |
| éuas, above.                     | éoir, in the east, over.    |
| éart timceall } round about,     | éiar, in the west, back.    |
| éart pá scuairt } right around.  |                             |

## 67. ADVERBS OF DIRECTION.

|                         |                          |                     |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| suas, up, upwards.      | ó tuair, northwards.     | istead, in.         |
| síos, down, downwards.  | á tuair, from the north. | amaic, out.         |
| anuas, down from above. | ó deas, southwards.      | anonn, across, from |
| aníos, up from below.   | anveas, from the south.  | this side.          |
| soir, eastwards, over.  | ar asair, forwards.      | anall, from the     |
| síar, west, back.       | ar scúl, backwards.      | opposite side.      |

## PAST PARTICIPLES.

## 68. The Past Participles of verbs are formed:

(1) By adding -ta, if the verb ends in a broad consonant, as pás, leave; págta, left; réab, rend; réabta, rent; sgap, scatter; sgapta, scattered.

fi in such cases is pronounced c, v > t, b > p.

(2) If the final consonant is n, l, the ending is -ta: mol, praise, molta; líon, fill, líonta.

(3) If the verb ends in a slender consonant the ending is usually -te: leis, let, leigte; beir, bear, etc., beirte.

This includes participles of verbs of the second conjugation: corraig, corraigte, árouig, árouigte, etc.

Exception with -ir: cuir, put: curta; imir, play: imearta.

(4) If the verb ends in n, l, preceded by a slender consonant the ending is -te: bainim: bainte; buailim: buailte.

## 69. Emphatic Pronouns are formed by adding particles as follows: mise, I; túsa, thou; seisean, he; síse, she; sinne, we; sib-se, you; síao-san, they.

Similarly: mo capall-sa, my horse; a capall-san or a capall seisean, his horse; ar n-atair-ne or ar n-atair sinne, our father.

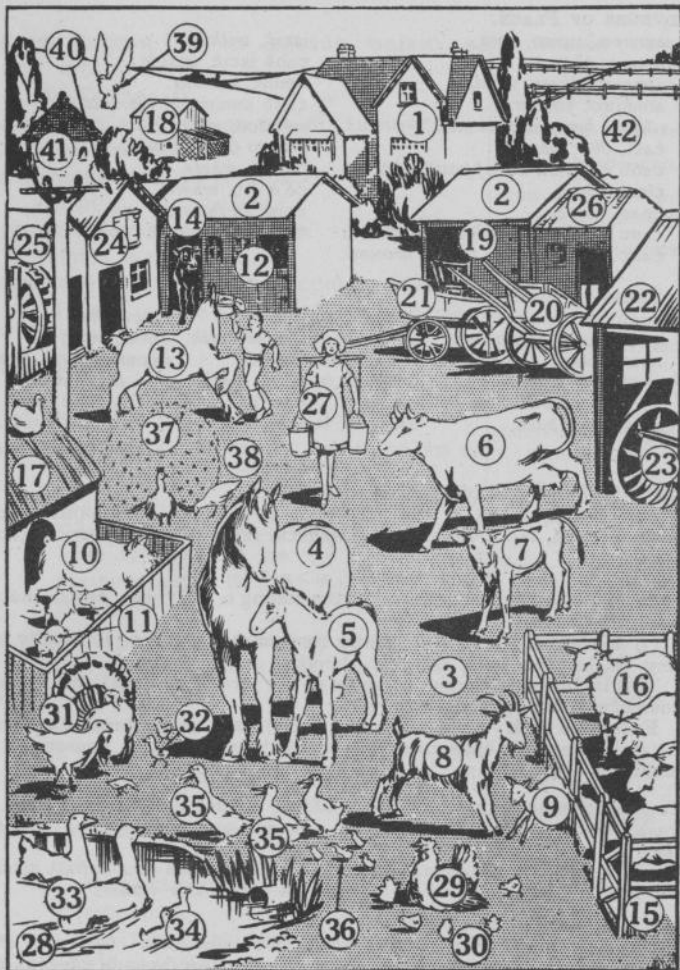
## Exercise: Translate into English:—

Bí mé éios as an scoill agus siubail mé aníos anís. Táimis sé anuas ó bárr an tíge. Bí crainn i n-áice na mainistreach agus bí sneachta tart pá scuairt orta. An bpuil an loacán i bpató ón scoill? níl.

Translate into Irish:—

He was below and he came up. Go down from here (as seo) to the lake and walk right round it. He was outside the door and came in and sat over there. The wind is from the north to-day and there is snow outside. We were near the largest city in the country.





1. Teac an feilméara. 2. Na cróanna. 3. An macla. 4. An láir. 5. An bramacl. 6. An bó. 7. An laog. 8. An gabar. 9. An mionnán. 10. An múc. 11. An éram. 12. Na bair. 13. An capall. 14. Bóclán na mbó. 15. Corr na gcaoracl. 16. Na caoircl. 17. Fáil na muc. 18. Cró na gcearc. 19. An bráicín. 20. An trucaill. 21. An éaircl. 22. An bráicín. 23. Gléasanna na feilme. 24. An sgioból. 25. An muileann. 26. An laetclann. 27. Cailín bliete na mbó. 28. An linn. 29. An éarcl. 30. An sícín. 31. An éarcl franncacl. 32. An coileac franncacl. 33. An gé. 34. An t-éimín gé. 35. An lacla. 36. An lacla ós. 37. An péacóise. 38. An éarcl péacóise. 39. An colúr. 40. An colm. 41. An éolmlann. 42. An páirc.

## an naoimhó ceaclt óeas.—(THE NINETEENTH LESSON.)

### an feilm.

(The Farm.)

'Nuair bí mise 'mo ghasúr as dul ar sgoil b'fada liom teaclt na laeteanta saoire sa Samraó go dtéirinn ar cuairt cuig teacl m'uncail. Bí feilm<sup>1</sup> an-mór aige i n-áit áluinn pá'n tuait, agus bí páirceanna<sup>2</sup> agus uballgiurt tairt timceall an tige.

Sa macla<sup>3</sup> o'feicpeá capall agus láracla<sup>4</sup> agus bramaig,<sup>5</sup> ba<sup>6</sup> agus laog<sup>7</sup> agus samna<sup>7</sup> gabair<sup>8</sup> agus mionnán,<sup>11</sup> muc<sup>10</sup> agus bainb.<sup>11</sup>

Bí árus pá leit le haaró gac cimeál ainmíre, eadon, stáblaí<sup>12</sup> le haaró na gcapall,<sup>13</sup> bóclán<sup>14</sup> le haaró na mbó,<sup>6</sup> corra<sup>15</sup> le haaró na gcaoracl<sup>16</sup> agus na ngabar,<sup>8</sup> faileacl<sup>17</sup> le haaró na muc<sup>10</sup> agus croí<sup>18</sup> le haaró na gcearc.<sup>29</sup>

Bí bráicíní<sup>19</sup> le haaró na otrucaill<sup>20</sup> agus na gcairt,<sup>21</sup> agus cuirtí gléasanna na feilme ins na bráicíní sm, preism. Bí muileann<sup>25</sup> ann agus laetclann.<sup>26</sup>

Bíod curó maic de lucl na feilme a' gabáil o'obair na laetclanne.<sup>26</sup>

O'feicpeá éanlaic tígis o' gac cimeál a' bogaró tairt sa macla,<sup>3</sup> nó a' snám sa linn<sup>28</sup> bí i lár báire. Bí cearca<sup>29</sup> agus sícíní<sup>30</sup> ann, cearca franncacl<sup>31</sup> agus coircl franncacl,<sup>31</sup> géaró<sup>33</sup> agus éimíní gé,<sup>34</sup> seanlaclam<sup>35</sup> agus laclam ós.<sup>36</sup>

Bíod<sup>37</sup> péacóise agus cearca péacóise<sup>38</sup> a' spaiстеóireaclt go leiteacl ar fud na feilme, agus o'feicpeá colúir<sup>39</sup> agus cuilm<sup>40</sup> as eiteallais tairt agus iad a' úiróal; uaireannta tuirlingsróis ar an talam, uaireannta eile ar an gcolmlann,<sup>41</sup> agus uaireannta eile arís ar cleaclacl na n-árus.

b'fada liom—I thought long, I longed for  
laeteanta saoire—holidays  
an-mór—very large  
pá'n tuait—in the country  
uballgiort—orchard  
tairt timceall—all round  
láir—mare  
laog } calf  
samna }  
árus—dwelling  
pá leit—special  
cimeál—species  
eadon—that is  
le haaró—for  
cuirtí—one used to put, used to be put  
lucl na feilme—the farm folk  
a' gabáil oo—engaged in  
éanlaic tígis—poultry  
a' snám—swimming  
i lár báire—in the centre  
a' spaiстеóireaclt—strutting  
go leiteacl—arrogantly, proudly  
as eiteallais—flying  
a' úiróal—cooing  
uaireannta—at times  
tuirlingsim—I alight  
cleaclacl—roof

## COMHÁD.

Dá mbeiteá ar cuairt chuig teach feilméara ná mbeiteá—if you were

U'feicfinn teach<sup>1</sup> an feilméara, áruis<sup>2</sup> na feilme, cró<sup>18</sup> na n-éanlaith, agus na suirte agus na páirceanna<sup>42</sup> tairt timcheall. feicim—I see

Céard iad áruis<sup>2</sup> na feilme?

áruis na feilme—the outhouses of the farm.

Iad seo—stáblaí<sup>12</sup> le haíar na gcapall,<sup>13</sup> bótháin<sup>14</sup> le haíar na mbó,<sup>6</sup> corra<sup>15</sup> le haíar na gcaora<sup>16</sup> is na n-ábhar,<sup>8</sup> sort—a tillage field

páirc—a pasture field

Cá dtaisciúgtar gléasanna<sup>23</sup> na feilme? taisciúgtar ins na bráicíní<sup>22</sup> iad.

taisciúgtar—I keep, store

Céard tugtar ar ós an capall,<sup>4</sup> ar ós an asail; ar ós na bó;<sup>6</sup> ar ós na caora<sup>16</sup>, ar ós an gáibair?<sup>8</sup> gléasanna na feilme—the farm implements

Tugtar ortá fá seac—bramaí<sup>5</sup>, searraí<sup>7</sup>, laoi<sup>7</sup>, uain, agus mionnáin.<sup>9</sup>

asail—ass

Cé na héanlaith atá a' snám sa linn?<sup>28</sup>

Tá na géaró<sup>33</sup> go na héimíní<sup>34</sup> gé, is na laeam<sup>35</sup> go na laeam óga.<sup>36</sup> fá seac—respectively

Cé na héanlaith atá a' bogá tairt sa macla?<sup>3</sup> searraic—foal

Tá na cearca frannca<sup>31</sup> agus a gcuro sícíní frannca, agus na cearca<sup>29</sup> a' snám—swimming

Cé na héanlaith a feiceamur a' spais-teóireact go leiteadac ar fuo na feilme?

go—with

Ná péacóga<sup>37</sup> agus na cearca péacóige.<sup>38</sup> a' bogá tairt—roaming about

## LESSON XIX.

## 70. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

| Positive.             | Comparative.           | Superlative.       |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| beag, small.          | is (níos) luğa.        | is luğa.           |
| mór, large, great.    | is mó.                 | is mó.             |
| olc, bad.             | is measa.              | is measa.          |
| créan, strong, brave. | is treise.             | is treise.         |
| il, many.             | is lia, more numerous. | is lia.            |
| siór, long.           | is sía.                | is sía.            |
| reamar, stout, fat.   | is reamhe, reamhe.     | is reamhe, reamhe. |
| maí, good.            | is fearr.              | is fearr.          |

71. The following have the ending consonant broad in the comparative and superlative:—

| Comparative and Superlative. |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| te, <i>hot.</i>              | is (níos), teo, teoča. |
| buíreac, <i>thankful.</i>    | is buíreac.            |
| cóir, <i>just, proper.</i>   | is córa (córta).       |
| breá, <i>fine.</i>           | is breá, breá.         |
| tiú, <i>thick.</i>           | { is tiú (tiúe).       |
|                              | { is tiúča.            |

## 72. CONDITIONAL OR SECOND FUTURE.

## First Conjugation.

| Singular.   | Plural.                |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. mólaim.  | mólaimis, mólaim sinn. |
| 2. mólá.    | móláid sib.            |
| 3. mólá sé. | móláois, móláid siad.  |

The initial of the verb is aspirated. If it commences with a vowel or f, v' is prefixed: v'iarrpáim, I should ask.

The r is generally pronounced h, and its effect on preceding consonants is the same as in the future. The third singular before a noun is pronounced mólhac; before sé, sí, sinn, sib, either mólhac, or mólhav.

## 73. Second Conjugation.

| Singular.       | Plural.         |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. éorrócam.    | éorrócamais.    |
| 2. éorróctá.    | éorróctáid sib. |
| 3. éorróctá sé. | éorróctáois.    |

With a vowel, v'imteócam, I should go, etc., -óc- is usually pronounced -ó-; -ócaó is pronounced óc before a noun, óc, óv before sé, etc.

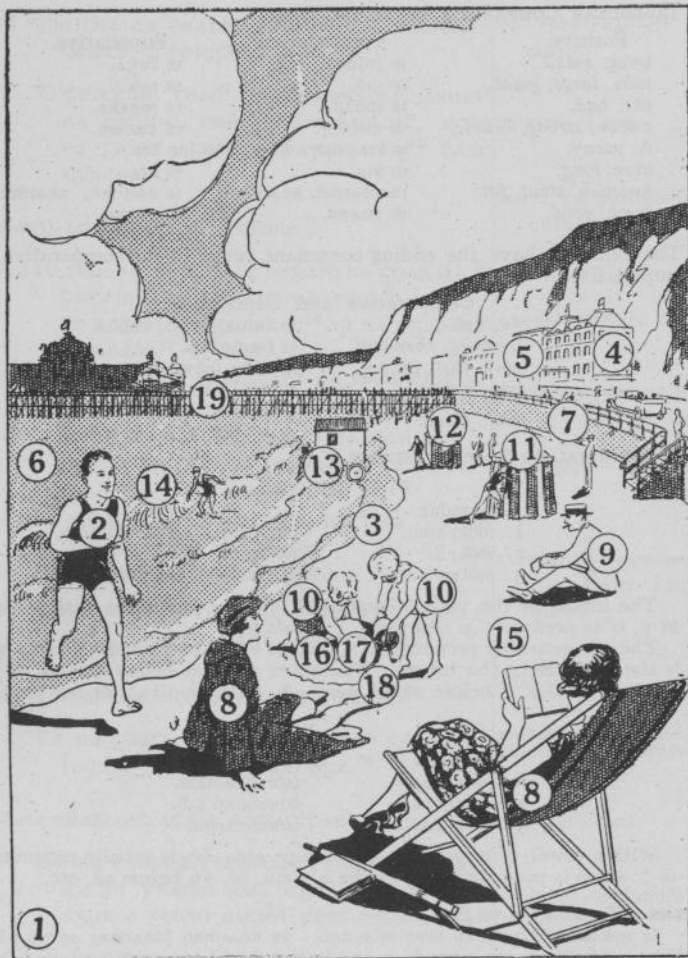
## Exercise: Translate into English:—

Is mó an éráin ná an muc eile seo. Is reamhe (reamhe) an gé ná an laea. Cé méao a v'iarrpá ar an láir sin? Cé is fearr í ná an capall atá annsin éall? Ní lia tír ná gnás.

Translate into Irish:—

I am thankful to you (óíot). The pig is fatter than the goat. To-day (an lá mui) is finer than yesterday. The son is worse than the father. They would not sell the turkeys.

## 20.—COIS NA FAIRRGE.



1. COIS NA FAIRRGE. 2. AN PÁMAIRE. 3. AN TRÁIG. 4. AN TEAC ÓSTA.  
5. AN TEAC LÓISTÍN. 6. AN FAIRRGE. 8. AN BEAN UASAL. 9. AN TUINE UASAL.  
10. MALRAC. 11. AN BÓTÓG, AN CÁBÁN. 12. AN BOTÁN. 13. AN ROT. 14. AN  
TONN. 15. AN GÁMEAM. 16. AN CAISLEÁN. 17. AN DÚN, AN DÁINGEAN.  
18. AN CÁNÁIL, AN LOTAR. 19. AN CÉIB.

## AN FICEAD CEACT.—(THE TWENTIETH LESSON.)

## COIS NA FAIRRGE.

(The Sea-Side.)

'NUAIR TAGAS BROTALL AGUS TEASBAC A' tsamhrad, níl éinní is taitneamhaige ná achar beag a caiteam cois na fairrge.<sup>1</sup> Tá a lán bailte deasa ar cóstaí na hÉireann, agus an té nac mbéad a díol ionnta, ba deacair é sásam.

Ins na bailte sin, agus taob amuig díob cois na fairrge, tá tigte ósta<sup>4</sup> agus tigte lóistín,<sup>5</sup> proinn-tigte agus tigte tábairne, agus iad go léir cóirigte, feistigte, ear barr, ear cionn.

Le bruaic na fairrge<sup>6</sup> tá achar leathan gamh,<sup>15</sup> áit a mbíonn gac sóro siamsa agus caiteam-amsire ar siubhal do na cuairteoirí i rit an lae. Sa bpeictiúr seo feiceamur tráig Portmearnóis mar bhíonn sé sa Samhrad. Tá fir<sup>9</sup> agus mná<sup>8</sup> agus páistí 'na sluaigte ann, agus cosamlaict ortá go léir go bfuil siad ri-sásta le beit cois na fairrge. Féad na pámaire<sup>2</sup> dá bpolcaó féin! Tá botóga<sup>11</sup> agus botáin<sup>12</sup> curta suas ar an tráig<sup>3</sup> le n-a n-agaró. Tá botáin rota<sup>13</sup> le faigil ar postú aca, preisin, ó muinntir na háite; boscaí folceta tugtar ortá sin.

I rit an lae ar fad bíonn na malraig<sup>10</sup> a' plovánaict is a' lapaireaict san uisge, aé riteann siad istead nuair briseas tonn mór go tolgac ar an tráig.

Nuair bíos sé 'na dí-tráig is maí leis na malraig a beit a' cartao 'sa ngaineam,<sup>15</sup> a' déanam caisleán<sup>16</sup> agus dúnta agus lotar.<sup>18</sup>

Nac aoiúbinn beit ar an tráig<sup>13</sup>

brotall—sultriness  
teasbac—great heat  
taitneamhaige—agree-  
able, pleasant  
a lán—a great many  
an té—the person  
(who)

a díol—his satisfac-  
tion  
sásuigim—I satisfy  
taob amuig díob—out-  
side them  
teac tábairne, teac  
óil—public house  
cóirigte, feistigte—  
arranged, equipped  
ear barr, ear cionn—  
splendidly, excel-  
lently

le bruaic—by the  
brink  
do na cuairteoirí—  
for the visitors  
Portmearnóis—Port-  
marnock  
'na sluaigte—in

crowds  
cosamlaict—appear-  
ance  
ri-sásta—very  
satisfied  
curta suas—erected  
botáin rota—cabin on  
wheels

le n-a n-agaró—for  
them  
ar postú—on hire  
muinntir na háite—  
the people of the  
place

lapaireaict, plovánaict  
—padding  
go tolgac—forcibly  
dí-tráig—low tide  
a' cartao—excavating

## COMHÁD.

|                                                                      |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| AN RAIB TÚ RIAM COIS NA FAIRRGE I N-AIMSIR                           | riam—ever             |
| AN BROTAILL MÓIR?                                                    | cinnte—certainly      |
| BÍOS CINNTE. CAITIM NA LAETANNTA                                     | caitim—I spend        |
| SÁOIRE COIS NA FAIRRGE <sup>6</sup> 'CUILE BLIAO-                    | tráig—beach, strand   |
| AM.                                                                  | maoir le—as for       |
| CÉ'N TRÁIG IS FEARR A CAITHNEAS LEAT?                                | go h-iongantac—won-   |
| MAOIR LIOM FÉM, CAITHNEANN TRÁIG                                     | derfully              |
| PORTMEARNÓIS GO H-IONGANTAC LIOM, AC                                 | uar nóbis—of course   |
| UAR NÓBIS, TÁ AITEADA EILE 'CUILE                                    | 'cuile orolac—every   |
| OROLAC COM DEAS LEIS.                                                | whit                  |
| AN BPUIL AIT MAIT ANN LE POLCAO A DÉANAM?                            | deas—pretty           |
| TÁ. TÁ TRÁIG <sup>3</sup> AN-BREÁG ANN SAN BAOGAL                    | baogal, contaibairt—  |
| SAN CONTAIBAIRT.                                                     | danger                |
| CÉ'N SÓRT TRÁIG I?                                                   | fairisng—spacious     |
| TRÁIG FAIRISNG SHAINIM. <sup>15</sup>                                | shaineam—sand         |
| AGUS AN BPUIL CAOÍ AGUS COMGAR AS PÁMAIRÍ                            | caoi } con-           |
| ANN?                                                                 | comgar } venience     |
| TÁ. TÁ BOTÓGA IONIAMCAIR <sup>11</sup> ANN, AGUS                     | ioniamcair—portable   |
| BOTÁM IONAISTRIGTE <sup>12</sup> ADMAIO, CUIO                        | ionastrigte—          |
| ACA AR ROTA, <sup>13</sup> AGUS CUIO EILE ACA                        | movable               |
| SAN BEIT.                                                            | ar rota—on wheels     |
| AN CEATHAC POLCAO A DÉANAM AM AR BIT IS                              | san beit—without      |
| MIAN LE DUINE?                                                       | being                 |
| NÍ CEATHAC. NÍ DÉANTAR POLCAO AC                                     | ceathac—permissible   |
| AMÁIN NUAIR BÍOS CÓIR TAOILLE ANN.                                   | is mian liom—I desire |
| CÉ'N SÓRT CAITEAM AIMSIRE BÍOS AS NA                                 | ac amáin—but only     |
| MAIRIS AR AN TRÁIG?                                                  | cóir taoille—favour   |
| BIONN LÁIGE BEAG AGUS BUICÉROIN AS GAC                               | able tide             |
| ÉMNE ACA AGUS IAO A' DÉANAM CAIS-                                    | láiige—spade          |
| LEÁN <sup>16</sup> AGUS DÚNTA <sup>17</sup> SA NGAMEAM <sup>15</sup> | buicéro—bucket        |
| AGUS A' DÉANAM LOTAR <sup>18</sup> BIONN SIAO                        | éassgaró—easy         |
| A' LAPAIREACHT SAN UISGE, FREISIN.                                   | lóistín o'fagail—to   |
| AN ÉASSGARÓ LÓISTÍN A PÁGAIL I BPORTMEARNÓIS?                        | get lodgings          |
| NÍ H-ÉASSGARÓ GO DEIMHIN. I RIT AN                                   | go deimhin—indeed     |
| TSAMHARÓ BIONN NA TIGTE ÓSTA <sup>4</sup> AGUS                       | i rit—during          |
| NA TIGTE LÓISTÍN <sup>5</sup> LÁN GO DRAIO.                          | lán go draio—full to  |
|                                                                      | the door              |

## LESSON XX.

## 74. VERB WITH PREPOSITIONS.

Various idiomatic phrases are expressed by the help of the prepositions following certain verbs.

Examples : tá cOTA ar Seán, John is wearing a coat (lit. there is a coat on John); tá TART AIR, he is thirsty; tá BRÓN UIRÍ, she is sorrowful; tá DEIFIR ORM, I am in a hurry; tá PAOI, he intends; tá LEIS, he is going on all right; tá ÉUIS PUNT SA TSEACTHAIN OÓ, he is earning £5 a week; táMAIO TART SAN BEATÁN TAE, we are in a bad way for want of a little tea; TIS LIOM A BAINT, I can cut it; TIOCPA OÓ GO BPUIL SÉ ISTIG, he may be in; ÉAINIS MÉ ROIME, I interrupted him; ÉAINIS MÉ TREASNA AIR, I contradicted him; TIOCPA SÉ SIN PÚT SAN ORÓCE, he will attack you in the night; ÉAINIS PÁ NA HÉADAIGE, the clothes got damp.

## IRREGULAR PLURALS.

## 75. Various irregularities have crept into the system of Irish declension, particularly in the plural.

The declension of the consonant stems (Fifth Declension) has been the source of the development of three forms of plural endings: (1) -ta, -te; (2) -áca; (3) -anna, (v. p. 64).

These endings are very common, and all three of them are used occasionally in the formation of the plurals of nouns belonging to other declensions. In such instances the plural for all cases is the same.

(1) -ta, -te plurals to words in n, l:—

- 1° Decl. : cuan, m. (pl.) 'cuanta; líon, m., net (pl.), líonta.  
 2° „ speal (f.), a scythe (pl.), spealta; pian (f.), pain (pl.), piana.  
 3° „ móin (f.), moor (pl.) móinte; fíon (m.), wine (pl.), fíonta.  
 4° „ baile (m.), a village (pl.), bailte; tuile (f.), a flood (pl.), tuilte; oróce (pl.), oróceanta.  
 5° „ talam (m.), land, g. taláin, (pl.), talta.

## Exercise : Translate into English:—

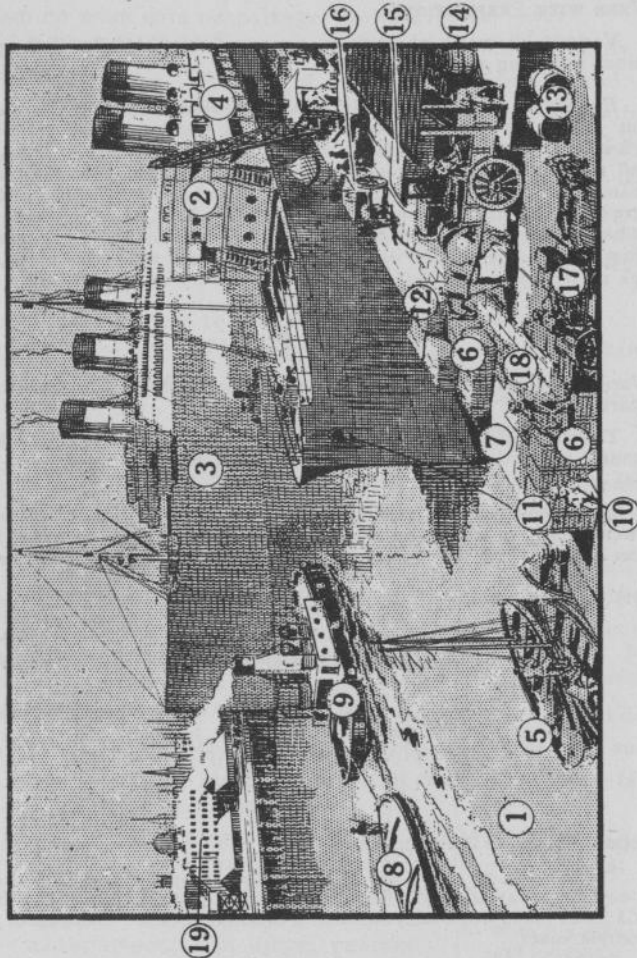
Bionn TART GO MINIC AIR. NÍ RAIB AON DEIFIR AIR AGUS BÍ PAOI ACAR BEAG A CAITEAM ANNSEO. BÍ TRÍ PUNT SA LÓ (LÁ) OÓ AC NÍ RAIB A DÍOL ANN. TÁ BRÓN ANOIS AIR. TÁ PAOI TEAC A DÉANAM ANNSIN. TIOCPAÓ OÍ GO BPUIL DEIFIR UIRÍ.

Translate into Irish:—

They would be in a bad way without some money. How much is he earning per week? Six pounds. They may be inside. They were in a hurry to go home. They will come again to-morrow.



## 21.—AN CUAN : AN CALADPORT.



1. An tug. 2. An long. 3. An t-áit. 4. An galtán. 5. An bá iascais. 6. Na hearraró. 7. An céib. 8. An clár-bá. 9. An slaothú. 10. An tugaire. 11. An cóimra. 12. An beart. 13. An tonna. 14. An bairille. 15. An trucaill. 16. An éaire. 17. An vré. 18. An bótar. 19. An teac taise, an stór.

## AN T-ANNAID CEACHT AR FICHTO.—(THE TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.)

## AN CUAN (AN CALADPORT).

(The Harbour.)

OS AR GCOMHAIR 'SA bpeictiúr seo tá léargas ar cuan bleáit-cliait, an cuan is mó le ráo i nÉirinn. Bíonn an tug lán suas i gcomnuide le gac safas loingsis<sup>2</sup> ior ártais móra<sup>3</sup> agus galtáin<sup>4</sup> agus báro iascais.<sup>5</sup>

Tá gac áis agus fearras annseo le hagaró tráctála ar muir. Tá an-cumse céib ann áit a bfastuigtear na longa<sup>2</sup> fadó is bítear dá lucoú agus dá nioilucoú.

Tá tuganna ann, preisin, áit a dtóigtear is a nveisigtear longa.

Nuair nac péirir ártais t'fastú don céib, téantar úsáir de clár-báro leis an lucoú do tabairt istead. Bíonn slaothú<sup>9</sup> a' slaothú na gclár-báro sin.

Ar an gcéib<sup>7</sup> atá ar bhuac an tuga bíonn go leór tugairí<sup>10</sup> agus iad a' lucoú nó a' nioilucoú na long. Tugtar lucoú na lunge ar na comraim<sup>11</sup> is na bearta<sup>12</sup> is na bairillí<sup>14</sup> is na tonnaí<sup>13</sup> a mbíonn na hearraró<sup>6</sup> ionnta.

Bíonn gléasanna iomcáir a' teact is as imteact de síor. Tagann trucaillí<sup>15</sup> agus cartaca<sup>18</sup> leis na hearraró atá le honnmhuiriú agus tugann siad leo cuig na tigte taise<sup>19</sup> na hearraró a allmhuirigtear ó tíorta eile.

Gléasanna a bfuil dá rot fúta ac gan don preabán ionnta tugtar vréanna ortá. Tá siad liobasta go maic, ac is péirir ualac mór a cur ortá.

OS AR GCOMHAIR—in front of us  
léargas—a view  
is mó le ráo—most important  
loingsis—shipping  
ártais móra—large vessels  
báro iascais—a fishing boat  
áis } con-  
fearras } venience  
tráctáil ar muir—maritime com-  
merce  
fastuigim—I moor  
lucoúigim—I load  
nioilucoúigim—I unload  
áit a—where  
tógaim—I build  
veisigim—I repair  
nuair nac péirir—when it is not possible  
gním úsáir de—I employ, use  
lucoú—cargo  
slaothaim—I tow  
ar bhuac—on the edge  
gléas iomcáir—vehicle  
de síor—continually  
a' teact agus as imteact—coming and going  
onnmhuirigim—I export  
allmhuirigim—I limpo  
dá rot—two wheels  
liobasta } clumsy  
ainsaite }  
is péirir—it is possible

## COMRAÓ.

Cén cuan é seo?

Cuan Bleadh-Chlaí, an cuan is mó  
tábhacht in Éirinn.

Cá bhfuil an cuan seo suite?

Tá sé suite ar mbea na Liffe i gConn-  
tacht Bleadh-Chlaí.

An mbíonn tráchtáil mór sa gcuán seo?

Bíonn, tráchtáil an-mór ar fad. Leis  
an fírinne a rá, níl cur síos ná  
innsean sgeíl ar a dtábhacht de lóna,<sup>2</sup>  
ná gac sa gas, isteach ann.

Cé na hearrairí a noéantar a tráchtáil sa  
gcuán seo?

Onmhuirítear déantuis na héireann  
agus allmhuirítear gac sóro nac  
noéantar sa mbaile.

Cá bhastuigtear na hártáir nuair bíos an  
luce ná cur ar bord?

Pastuigtear iad ag na céibeanna.

Cén áoi a noíolúctuigtear na soitig?

Noíolúctuigtear iad le sreangairí de  
gnát. Níonn dugarí an obair sin,  
freisin, agus bíonn ort a na birt<sup>12</sup>  
is na comraim<sup>11</sup> o'iomchar ar a  
nórum.

Nuair nac dtig le lóna teacht isteach  
le hais na céibe, céan áoi a noíolúcto-  
uigtear iad?

Cuireann siad ancoire amach i lár srota  
agus tugtar an luce isteach i gclár-  
báir.<sup>8</sup>

Cé na poirgnite bíos le hais na céibe?

De gnás bíonn scóir móra áit a dtaisci-  
tear earráir<sup>6</sup> go gcuirtear ar fuo  
na tíre iad ar an mbótar iarráimh nó  
i ngluaisteáim.

an cuan is mó tábhacht  
—the most impor-  
tant harbour

suite—situated

mbea—estuary

an Liffe—the river  
Liffey

connacht—county

tráchtáil mór—great  
trade

fírinne—truth

níl cur síos ná innsean  
sgeíl—there's no  
telling

deantuis—manufac-  
tures

ar bord—on board

soiteach—a ship, a  
vessel

sreangaire, a crane

de gnát, de gnás—  
usually

bíonn ort a—they have  
to

o'iomchar—to carry

noim—back

cuirim ancoire amach—  
I cast anchor

i lár srota—in mid-  
stream

poirgneam—a build-  
ing

le hais—beside

stór—a storehouse

nó go gcuirtear iad—  
till they are sent

ar fuo—throughout

bótar iarráimh—rail-  
way

gluaisteán—motor

## LESSON XXI.

## 76. IRREGULAR PLURALS (continued).

In -ta plurals where the word ends in -r the τ of -ta is aspirated:  
glór (m.), a voice, (pl.), glóir; spéir (f.), the sky, (pl.), spéir; tír (f.),  
a country, (pl.), tíortha; clár (m.), a board (pl.), cláir, clárta; gair (f.),  
a shout, (pl.), gairta.

## (2) -da plurals:

1° Decl.: cimead, m., race, family pl., cimeada.

2° „ oris (f.), a brier (pl.), oriseada; pair (pl.), pairseada.

3° „ leabair (pl.), leabairta.

4° „ cleite (m.), a quill (pl.), cleiteada.

5° „ v. guttural stems, p. 68.

## (3) -anna plurals.

1° Decl.: carr (m.), a car (pl.), carranna.

2° „ páirc (f.), a field (pl.), páirceanna.

## (4) -ra plurals, from collectives: like laoch, a warrior (pl.), laochraí.

Examples: téad, téada, téadara, cords; gníom (pl.), gníoma,  
gníomara, feats, deeds; ead, a steed pl., eadaraí.

Oblique cases for nominatives, mostly in words ending in l, n, r, s.  
capall (m.), a horse (pl.), caplaí, croiceann (m.), a skin (pl.),  
caplaí, capall. croice, í.

uall (m.), an apple (pl.), uallaí. leiceann (m.), a cheek (pl.), leicne, í.  
bótar (m.), a road (pl.), bóitir. leabair, a book (pl.), leabair, leabair.  
doras (m.), a door (pl.), doirí. focal (m.), a word (pl.), foclaí.

## 77. In some cases, there are double plurals, the short or old one with numerals, the longer one in other usages: trí huibé, three eggs, also (pl.), uibéada; trí huair, three times, hours, also (pl.), uaireanna; sé bliana, six years, also (pl.), blianta.

Some nouns such as greim, a hold, a bit (g.), greim; snáim, a knot (g.), snáim, uim, a back (g.), uim, have -anna plurals: greimanna, snáimanna, uimanna.

78. A common prefix in Irish is an-, very, great, as an-ghrána, very ugly; an-  
capall, a great horse.

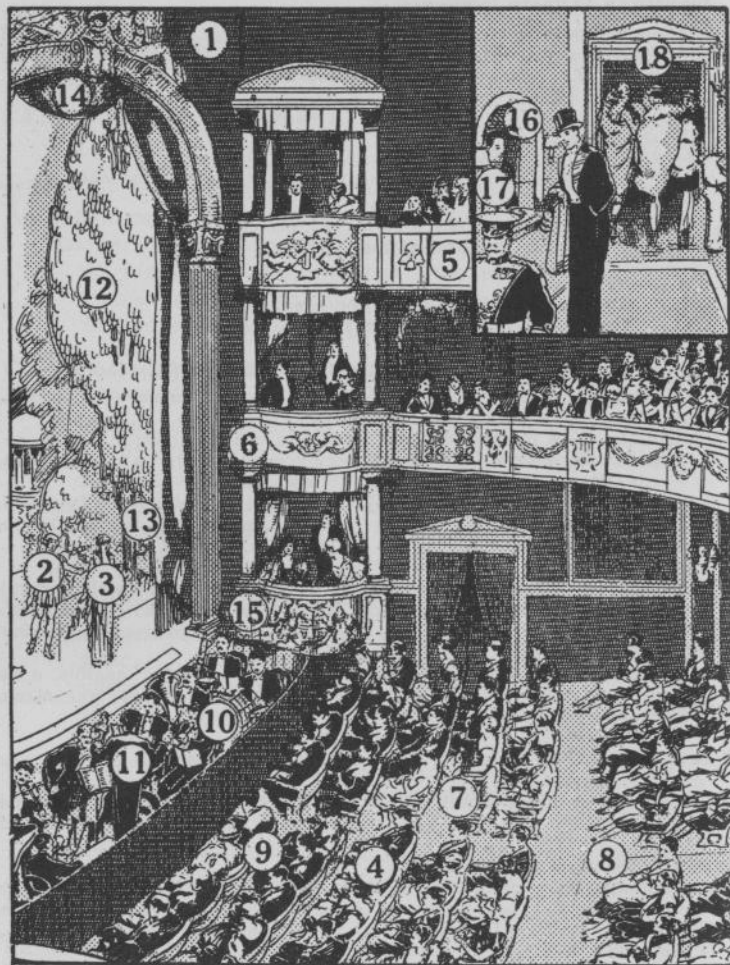
One of two things usually in pairs such as hands, feet, etc., is expressed  
by leat, as leat-súil, one eye; leat-lám, one hand; leat-taob, one side.

## Exercise: Translate into English:—

Tá bailte móra deasa is na tíortha sin. Tis le uime go leor airgid  
a saoirí ionnta. An dtiocfaid le uime polcaí a déanam sa gcuán?  
Díocfaid. Bíonn go leor daoine ag snáim ann nuair a dtasas brotall an  
tsamraí.

## Translate into Irish:—

You are all right now. He interrupted me when I was speaking about  
(rá) the serpents that are in those countries. They would attack you  
at night. He would do great deeds (feats). They had scythes (and  
were) cutting the briers. He has a great horse.



1. An amharclann, an tairlítear. 2. Cliairí. 3. Bain-cliairí. 4. An t-amharclann. 5. An gléacs. 6. An bosca. 7. An suideacán. 8. An los. 9. An sóigseas. 10. Na ceoltóirí. 11. Stiúrtóir na ceoltóirí. 12. Na raðarcanna. 13. Na sleasa. 14. An cúirtín. 15. Bosca árdán. 16. Oifig na dticéad. 17. Cléireac na dticéad. 18. An taisceadán.

## AN AMARCLANN.

(The Theatre.)

1. Dúir ar bit 'na bfuil don tábairt suas ar na daoine cuirtear suim mhór san amharclann.

tábairt suas—culture  
cuirim suim—I take  
interest  
léirísim—I display,

léirítear aiúbisí ceoil, agus peictiúirí reata, agus sean-drámaí, agus sol-drámaí 'san amharclann.

act  
aiúbisí ceoil—concert  
peictiúirí reata—  
motion pictures

Feiceamur sa bpeictiúr seo an taob istigh 'amharclann.

sean-dráma—comedy  
sol-dráma—tragedy  
an taob istigh—the interior

Tá t-imceall tá go leor ciorcal, nó gléacs, agus boscaí, ceann os cionn a céile.

ciorcal—circle  
ceann os cionn a céile  
—one over the other  
pánán—a slope

Tá na suideacán ar pánán, le go mbeadh raðarc maí ar an árdán ag na h-amarcuirte uilg.

raðarc maí ar an árdán—a good  
view of the stage  
bun-urlár—ground

Na suideacán atá ar an mbun-urlár, is ísle iad ná an t-árdán, agus tugtar an los ar na cinn aca atá taob thiar, agus tugtar na sóigseasa ar na cinn atá ar tosac.

floor  
is ísle iad—they are  
lower  
iseal—low  
taob thiar—at the

toir na sóigseasa agus an t-árdán tá an ceol-fuireann. Tá na ceoltóirí annsin agus iad faoi stiúrad an stiúrtóra. Bíonn suideacán an stiúrtóra croíta ruo beag os cionn na sceoltóirí.

back  
ar tosac—in front  
toir—between  
ceol-fuireann—

Léirítear an dráma ar an árdán, agus bíonn raðarcanna feiliúnaca a' dul le sac gníom. An té a aistriúgas na raðarcanna ag deire sac gníoma tugtar an t-aistriúteoir air. Bíonn seisean taob thiar den árdán, agus bíonn na cliarúigte agus na baincliarúigte annsin, freisin, sac duine aca a' fanact le n-a úreas féin.

orchestra  
ceoltóir—musician  
faoi stiúrad—under  
the direction  
ruo beag—a little  
os cionn—over, above  
a' dul le—accom-  
panying  
gníom—act  
aistriúsim—I shift  
an té—he who  
deiread—end, close  
aistriúteoir—shifter  
leigim anuas—I lower,

Ag deiread sac raðairc agus sac gníoma leigtear anuas an cúirtín.

I let down from  
above

## COMHÁD.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>An bhfuil mórán amharclann i mBleáit-Cliait?</p> <p>Ó tá—suas le píce ceann, déarfaimn.</p> <p>Ní dóig liom go mbíonn an tóir céadna ort is mar bíonn i dtíortha eile.</p> <p>Tá dul amú ort, bíonn an-tóir ag muinntir na hÉireann ar úramúiocht.</p> <p>An raib tú riam i n-don amharclann i nÉirinn?</p> <p>Bíos—cúpla uair.</p> <p>Cloisim go bhfuil na Sasanaigh an-tugta do na peictiúirí reacha.</p> <p>Is fíor sin. Ach tá dúil mór aca ins na haróisi ceoil agus ins na drámaí, preism.</p> <p>An dtiocfaid cúis an dráma sin, “An Pósadh”?</p> <p>Racáid. Cá bhfuil sé dá léiriú?</p> <p>I nAmharclann na Mainistreach. Seo é an áit. Cé na surdeacáin ar maith leat dul ionnta?</p> <p>Níor maith liom costas mór a cur ort, déanfaid surdeacáin dá sgílling cúis go maith.</p> <p>Bíod do roga péin agad. Racamuid san los,<sup>8</sup> má’s ead.</p> <p>Dá surdeacáin sa los,<sup>8</sup> má’s é do toil é.</p> <p>Céitre sgílleada.</p> <p>An bealaic seo, má’s é bur doil é. Ar maith lúb na hataí agus na cótaí a páigil sa taisceadán?<sup>18</sup></p> <p>Dá maith linn, má’s é do toil é.</p> | <p>mórán—many</p> <p>suas le—about, somewhat more than</p> <p>dearfaimn—I should say</p> <p>tá tóir air—it is sought after</p> <p>tá dul amú ort—you are mistaken</p> <p>úramúiocht—plays in general</p> <p>riam—ever</p> <p>Éire—Ireland</p> <p>cúpla uair—a few times</p> <p>cloisim—I hear</p> <p>Sasanaigh—A Gael</p> <p>an-tugta—very much given to</p> <p>fíor—true</p> <p>tá dúil mór ag . . . . .</p> <p>— . . . has a great desire for</p> <p>“An Pósadh”—“The Wedding”</p> <p>dá léiriú—being presented</p> <p>amharclann na Mainistreach—The Abbey Theatre</p> <p>costas—expense</p> <p>deanfaid sé cúis—it will do</p> <p>roga—choice</p> <p>bíod do roga péin agad—have your own choice</p> <p>má’s ead—in that case</p> <p>an bealaic seo—this way</p> <p>buí maith linn—we would like</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## LESSON XXII.

## 79. COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

The following phrases, made mostly from prepositions followed by nouns, correspond to prepositions in other languages. The second portion being usually a noun is followed by the genitive case.

|                                           |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 meas, amongst.                          | ar fead, during, throughout (time).       |
| 1 n-aghaid, against.                      | 1 rit, during, in the course of.          |
| ar aghaid, opposite.                      | 1 ndiár, after.                           |
| os comhair, in front of, opposite.        | tar éis, d’éis, after (time).             |
| le haigh, for.                            | ar cúl } behind.                          |
| 1 bhianaise, in front of, in presence of. | ar cúl }                                  |
| 1 bpoil, along with, near.                | do réir, according to.                    |
| 1 n-aice, 1 n-aice le, near.              | go dtí, to, as far as.                    |
| cois, beside.                             | pá tuairim, towards, in the direction of. |
| ar fud, throughout (place).               | 1 sceann, at the end of.                  |
|                                           | pá ceann, at the end of.                  |

Examples: 1 bhianaise na teinead, in front of the fire; cois locha, beside the lake; do réir a céile, gradually; 1 rit na seachtaine, in the course of (during) the week.

Go dtí is the third singular subjunctive of *tig*, comes, and is followed by the nominative. 1 n-aice, near, is followed by the genitive; 1 n-aice le by the dative.

## THE PASSIVE VOICE.

## 80. The Passive Voice contains only one form for each tense.

## Present Tense.

| Singular.                    | Plural.                       |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| moltar mé, I am praised.     | moltar sinn, we are praised.  |
| moltar tú, thou art praised. | moltar sib, ye are praised.   |
| moltar é, he is praised.     | moltar iad, they are praised. |

The passive voice has lost a good many of the characteristics of its passivity. It is not now used, except very rarely, with a personal agent. Phrases like ní leis na fir móra a baintear an fosmar ar fad, it is not by the big men that the whole of the harvest is cut, still survive.

The accusative or disjunctive form rather than the nominative, where there is a distinction, is used with it.

Atá, is, has also a passive form for all its tenses: atáir d’áinead, it (he) is being faulted; d’áinead, to its faulting, faulting it.

## Exercise: Translate into English:—

Bí go leor, leor bogsaí ann os cionn a céile ar fud an tige. Ní raib sé le peicéil 1 meas na ndaoine. Dead ádmad ann le haigh teinead. Tá an oifig annsin os do comhair amad.

Translate into Irish:—

Were you at the theatre during the week? I was there behind the curtain throughout the night. It is not by the big men that the whole of the harvest is cut. He is being faulted.





1 An fúinnéas. 2. An tobacadóir. 3. An tuóga. 4. An píopa. 5 Na cipíní. 6. An tiacós. 7. Coisín tuóige. 8. Coisín toirtín.

## AN TOBACADÓIR.

(The Tobacconist.)

Sa bpeictiúr seo feiceamur siopa an tobacadóir.<sup>2</sup> Gac ní a beath a' teastáil ó luét caite tobac, tá sé le faigáil annsin.

Tá píopaí<sup>4</sup> ann agus tiacós<sup>6</sup> agus toirtíní<sup>8</sup> agus tuóga<sup>3</sup> agus coisíní<sup>7</sup> toirtín<sup>8</sup> agus coisíní<sup>7</sup> tuóige<sup>3</sup> agus cipíní<sup>5</sup> agus gac cmeál<sup>1</sup> tobac.

Caitear an-cúimse<sup>1</sup> tobac i nÉirinn. Tagann an cúro is mó de isteach ó tíortha eile, arae ní cuirtear ac píor-beagán<sup>4</sup> tobac sa tír seo. An píopa<sup>4</sup> is mó a caiteas na Gaeil, ac caiteann siad tuóga<sup>3</sup> agus toirtíní<sup>8</sup> freisin.

Fadó as criadó<sup>1</sup> a ghní<sup>1</sup> na píopaí i nÉirinn, agus tugtaí<sup>1</sup> úiróiní<sup>1</sup> orda. Is beag píopa criadó<sup>1</sup> o'feicead<sup>1</sup> anois, ac iad uilig, beag-nae, déanta o'áomao.

Nuair bios tórram<sup>1</sup> ar siubal san nGaoth-taet<sup>1</sup> bronnar<sup>1</sup> píopa<sup>4</sup> criadó<sup>1</sup> agus tobac ar gac<sup>1</sup> duine bios i láthair. Le linn do duine gal do baint as an bpíopa sin veir sé "Beannaet<sup>1</sup> Dé le h-anam na marb."

Deirtear gur maic<sup>1</sup> an rud seac<sup>1</sup> tobac, ac san dul ró-fada leis.

Nuair is mian le duine tosúige<sup>1</sup> ar tobac do caiteam<sup>1</sup> ceannuigeann<sup>1</sup> sé píopa<sup>4</sup> nó tuóga<sup>3</sup> nó toirtíní<sup>8</sup>; má's píopa a ceannuigeann<sup>1</sup> sé caite<sup>1</sup> sé tobac agus tiacós<sup>6</sup> do ceannac<sup>1</sup> freisin. Má ceannuigeann<sup>1</sup> sé tuóga<sup>3</sup>, nó toirtíní<sup>8</sup> beid<sup>1</sup> cás beag a' teastáil uair<sup>1</sup> le n-a gcomneál<sup>1</sup> ann. Cibé sóro<sup>1</sup> a ceannócas<sup>1</sup> sé beid<sup>1</sup> cipíní<sup>5</sup> a' teastáil uair<sup>1</sup> leis an bpíopa nó na tuóga<sup>3</sup> nó na toirtíní<sup>8</sup> a n-eagad<sup>1</sup>.

siopa—a shop  
luét caite tobac—  
smokers  
tá sé le faigáil—it  
may be got  
cmeál—kind  
caitim tobac—I  
smoke  
an-cúimse—great  
quantity  
arae—because  
cuirim—I sow  
píor-beagán—very  
little  
an píopa is mó a  
caiteas na Gaeil  
—The Irish are  
mostly pipe  
smokers

cré—clay  
úiróin—a short pipe  
beag-nae—almost  
áomao—wood  
tórram—a wake  
Gaoth-taet—Irish-  
speaking district  
bronnaim—I bestow  
i láthair—present  
gal—a whiff  
beannaet Dé le h-anam  
na marb—God rest  
the souls of the  
dead  
seac tobac—a smoke  
is mian liom—I desire  
tosúigim—I begin  
ceannuigim—I buy  
má's píopa—if it be a  
pipe  
le n-a gcomneál—to  
keep them  
cibé—whichever,  
whatever  
veargam—I light  
(pipe)

## COMHRÁD.

- Sé do beata, a úime uasail. Céard a beaó  
uait ar maidin? sé do beata—welcome  
ar maidin—in the  
morning, this  
morning
- Tadair dom dá tuidís raolac, má's é do  
toil é. tuoidís raolac—a six-  
penny cigar
- Cé acu b'fearr leat na cinn lasa nó na cinn  
láire? las—weak
- b'fearr liom las iad; agus tadair  
dom dá unsa tobac, preisin, san é  
beir ró-láire. láire—strong
- Tá go maí, a úime uasail. Tá sgilling an  
t-unsa ar an gcmeál seo. unsa—an ounce
- An bfuil don tobac saobalac agat? sgilling an t-unsa—  
a shilling an ounce
- Is dona liom nac bfuil, a úime uasail. Níl  
agam aé an tobac sallta. tobac saobalac—  
Irish tobacco
- An bfuil fíos agat cá bfuíonn tobac  
saobalac? is dona liom—I regret
- Tá siopa i n-áice leis an stáisiún agus sílim  
go mbíonn sé acu. an bfuil fíos agat?  
—do you know?
- An tceastuigeann piopa<sup>4</sup> maí uait, nó  
coisín toitin?<sup>8</sup> cá bfuíonn—where I  
would get
- Ní tceastuigeann, go raib maí agat,  
tá piopai le caiteam amac agam, agus  
is annam a cáitím toitiní. sílim—I think
- b'féoir go mbeaó tiadós a' tceastáil uait  
le h-agat an tobac? coisín toitin—a ciga-  
rette holder
- Tá muis. Cé méaó atá ar an gceann  
cúitsiúic sin? tá piopai le caiteam  
amac agam—I  
have pipes in  
abundance
- Sgilling is raol, a úime uasail. arnam—seldom
- Tá go maí! Cé méaó atá agat orm ar  
fad anois? b'féoir—perhaps
- Céire sgilleaca is raol, a úime uasail. tá muis—there is  
indeed
- Seo nóta veic sgilling uait. cúitsiúic—india-  
rubber
- Go raib maí agat. raol—sixpence
- Cúis is raol sinseáil. Slán leat anois, a  
úime uasail. ar fad—altogether,  
entirely
- Seo nóta veic sgilling—  
a ten-shilling note
- Cúis is raol—five and  
six
- sinseáil—change

## LESSON XXIII.

## 81. PASSIVE VOICE (continued).

Other forms of passive of atá: bítear (bítear) do do molaó (doó' molaó), *people are wont to praise thee*; bíti dá bualac, *it used to be struck*; bíotas dá leagan, *people were engaged in throwing it down*; beirtear dá ráo, *people will be saying it*; beiti dá déanam, *people would be doing it*; dá mbeiti do do leanamaint, *if you were being pursued*.

## 82. REGULAR VERBS.—FIRST CONJUGATION.

Imperative: moltar mé, *let me be praised*; moltar tú, etc.  
Past Tense: molaó mé, *I was praised*; molaó tú, etc.  
Habitual Past: moltaí mé, *I used to be praised*; moltaí tú, etc.  
Future: molpar mé, *I shall be praised*; molpar tú, etc.  
Conditional: molparde mé, *I should be praised*; molparde tú, etc.  
Subjunctive Present: (go) moltar mé (until) *I am praised*; (go) moltar tú, etc.  
Subjunctive Past: (dá) moltaí mé, (if) *I were praised*; (dá) moltaí tú, etc.

## IRREGULAR DECLENSIONS.

## 83. The following nouns in frequent use are more or less irregular: atáir (m.), a father.

|           | Singular. | Plural.         |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| N. atáir. |           | aitreacá.       |
| G. atár.  |           | atár, aitreacá. |
| D. atáir. |           | aitreacá -ib.   |

Similarly: máteair (f.), a mother; dearbhrádeair (m.), a brother; ainneair (m.), an uncle. They were old r-stems.

|                   | Singular.     | Plural.      | Singular.  | Plural.  |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| N. teac, a house. | tište.        | slab.        | sléibte.   | sléibte. |
| G. tiše.          | tište.        | sléibte.     | sléibte.   | sléibte. |
| D. tiš, teac.     | tište, tišib. | slab, sléib. | sléibte,   | sléibte. |
| Loc. tiš.         |               |              | sléibteib. |          |

These were old s-stems. Further instances were: beatac, a way; eanac, a marsh; mullaac, a summit, which are now classed with the First Declension. These instances are masculine.

## Exercise: Translate into English:—

Céard atá atáir a déanam annsin? Bíotas ag caiteam tobac. Veirís ag imteac i n-áir a éile. Dá mbaintí an barr ven éann ní pásfaó sé arís. Dá mbeiti do do molaó ar maí leat é?

Translate into Irish:—

People were reaping the wheat. If they were being pursued they would not remain here. A lot of tea is drunk in Ireland, and a good deal of tobacco is smoked. He lived in his father's house.



1. An gruağaire, an bearrtóir. 2. An ghuas. 3. Fear an tíge. 4. An rásúr. 5. An teactúir. 6. An ghuair, an leaca. 7. An smig. 8. An lavar, an sobal. 9. An rónóg. 10. An cóta mór. 11. An tológ. 12. An nuactán.

## AN GRUAĞAIRE.

(The Hairdresser.)

1 nGac tír ar domhan tá cáil na glaine ar siopa an gruağaire, agus, dar ndóig, ní san pác é. Gac ní a beaí poğainteaí do dume le é péim a déanamh glan slactmar snasta tá sé le pagáil annsin aige.

Bearrfáir an gruağaire tú, lompa sé an ghuas díot, taoinnpe sé do cúro ghuais, foloisspe sé agus folcpa sé duit í.

Téanam isteaí i siopa gruağaire<sup>1</sup> so bpeiceamuro céaro tá ar siubál ann.

Díreaí ar ar n-ağair tá fear an tsiope<sup>2</sup> agus é a' lomaí teactúir<sup>3</sup> le siosúr.

Lámh leis tá dume dá luét conğanta agus é a' bearráí teactúir<sup>4</sup> eile. Tá an smig<sup>5</sup> agus na leicne<sup>6</sup> clúduigíte le lavar<sup>8</sup> aige, agus tá barr maíí paobair aige ar an rásúr<sup>7</sup> leis an mbearráí a déanamh.

Sa gcéao cátaoir eile tá teactúir<sup>9</sup> eile agus a ghuas dá gsuabaí le rónóg aibléise.

Is minic a nígtear an ceann t'reis an ghuas a lomaí de dume, agus is maíí an nós é mar bameann sé an tsailcnis agus an bealaí as agus glanann sé an ceann so breağ.

Nuair bios críochnuigíte ag an ngruağaire<sup>10</sup> le teactúir<sup>11</sup> glanann sé a cúro éadaig le rónóg agus cabruigeanann sé annsin leis a' cur a cóta móir<sup>12</sup> air.

Tá go leór fear 'na surde ar tológ<sup>13</sup> compóirdeac a' léigean nuactán<sup>14</sup> agus a' panaíct le h-uam na ceartócan.

ar domhan—in the world  
cáil na glaine—reputation for cleanliness

poğainteaí—useful,  
slactmar—tidy  
snasta—neat  
bearraim—I shave  
lomaím an ghuas de—I clip

taoinnim—I curl  
foloissim—I singe  
folcam—I wash, I shampoo

teanam isteaí—let us go in  
díreaí—directly,

straight  
ar ağıar—in front of  
lámh le—beside  
luét conğanta—assistants  
clúduigíte le—covered with

barr maíí paobair—a good cutting edge  
bearráí—shaving  
an céao cátaoir eile—the next chair

dá gsuabaí—being brushed  
aibléis—electricity  
bameann sé as—it takes out of it

nuair bios críochnuigíte ag a. le b.—when A. is finished with B.

cabruigim le—I help  
tá go leór fear—many men

a' panaíct le h-uam na ceartócan—waiting their turn

## COMRAÓ.

|                                                                                                          |                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Tá t'uaim-se tagtha anois, a thúime uasail.                                                              | uaim—turn                                    |
| Dá mb'áil leat suíde annseo.                                                                             | tá t'uaim-se tagtha anois—it's your turn now |
| Go raib maíe agad.                                                                                       |                                              |
| An bearraó nó lomaó a t'eastuigeas uait?                                                                 | bearraó—a shave                              |
| An dá ruo, má's é do toil é.                                                                             | lomaó—a haircut                              |
| An lompá mé olúit i?                                                                                     | an dá ruo—both                               |
| Lom an cúl go olúit ac ná lom an baiteas com olúit sin.                                                  | olúit—close, short                           |
| Tá go maíe, a thúime uasail. Tá an ghuas an-tiug ort. Gab mo leat-sgeál, caítre mé siosúr eile a fágáil. | cúl—the back of the head                     |
| An t'adharpa mé foltpolcaó duit leis an tsailéinis a baint as do ceann?                                  | baiteas—the top of the head                  |
| Déan, le do toil.                                                                                        | tiug—thick                                   |
| Oruio istead éugam beagán, a thúime uasail.                                                              | gab mo leat-sgeál—excuse me                  |
| Is leór sin anois, go raib maíe agad.                                                                    | siosúr eile—another scissors                 |
| An smearaó a déanpas mé ar do ghruais, nó an gcuirfe mé slíocola uirte?                                  | foltpolcaó—a shampoo                         |
| b'fearr liom an tsliocola.                                                                               | baint as—to remove from it                   |
| An mbearrfa mé anois tú?                                                                                 | le do toil—if you please                     |
| Déan, agus ná dearmair laodar <sup>8</sup> maíe do cur ar mo leicne.                                     | le do toil—if you please                     |
| An bfuil an rísúr do do sgríobaó?                                                                        | oruio—move                                   |
| Níl.                                                                                                     | beagán—a little                              |
| Ar maíe leat fínéagra nó púdar ríse?                                                                     | is leor sin—that's enough                    |
| An dá sóro, má's é do toil é. Cé méao anois?                                                             | smearaó—greasing                             |
| Trí is raol, a thúime uasail.                                                                            | slíocola—brilliantine                        |
| Tabair sgríob den rónóis orm, má's é do toil é.                                                          | ná dearmair—don't forget                     |
| Anois, a thúime uasail. Slán leat.                                                                       | sgríobaim—I scrape                           |
|                                                                                                          | fínéagra—vinegar                             |
|                                                                                                          | púdar—powder                                 |
|                                                                                                          | an dá sóro—both                              |
|                                                                                                          | trí is raol—three and six                    |
|                                                                                                          | sgríob den rónóis—a rub of the brush         |

## LESSON XXIV.

## 84. PASSIVE VOICE.—SECOND CONJUGATION.

Present indicative: corraigítear mé, I am stirred.

| Singular.           | Plural.            |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. corraigítear mé. | corraigítear sinn. |
| 2. corraigítear tú. | corraigítear sib.  |
| 3. corraigítear é.  | corraigítear iad.  |

Imperative: corraigítear mé, let me be stirred; corraigítear tú, etc.

Habitual Past: corraigíte mé, tú, é, etc., I, thou, used to be stirred.

Past: corraigead mé (tú, etc.), I was stirred.

Future: corrócar mé, tú, é, etc.

Conditional: corrócar mé, tú, etc.

Subjunctive Present: go gcorraigítear mé (tú, etc.), until I am (thou art) stirred.

Subjunctive Past: dá gcorraigíte mé, if I were to be stirred.

The passive form of the verb is subject to eclipsis but is not usually aspirated.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

## 85. The following are conjunctions, and phrases corresponding to such, in common use:

|                                         |                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| ac, but.                                | nó go, until.                                     |
| agus, is, and.                          | ac go, as soon as.                                |
| com, as.                                | marac (meireac) go, were it not that              |
| ciú go, go go, although.                | ainveom nac, in spite of the fact that . . . not. |
| tar eis go, although.                   | an fao is, whilst.                                |
| ainveom go, although.                   | cao cuige, tuige, why.                            |
| anae, óir, ar, because.                 | cé'n éall, why.                                   |
| de bria go, because.                    | mura (muna), unless.                              |
| cébi é, cé ar bit é, however.           | má, if (pres. indic.).                            |
| pébi é, pé ar bit é, however.           | dá, if (past subj.).                              |
| toir (eoir) . . . agus, both . . . and. | ar éaoi go, so that.                              |
| mar, as.                                | le go, so that.                                   |
| nuair, when.                            | ná, than.                                         |
| an-áit nac, because not.                | sul, before.                                      |
| maise, well! indeed!                    | sul dá, before.                                   |
| go, that.                               | sul má, before.                                   |

Examples: ainveom go dtáinig sé, even though he came; ac go mbí mé réir, as soon as I am ready.

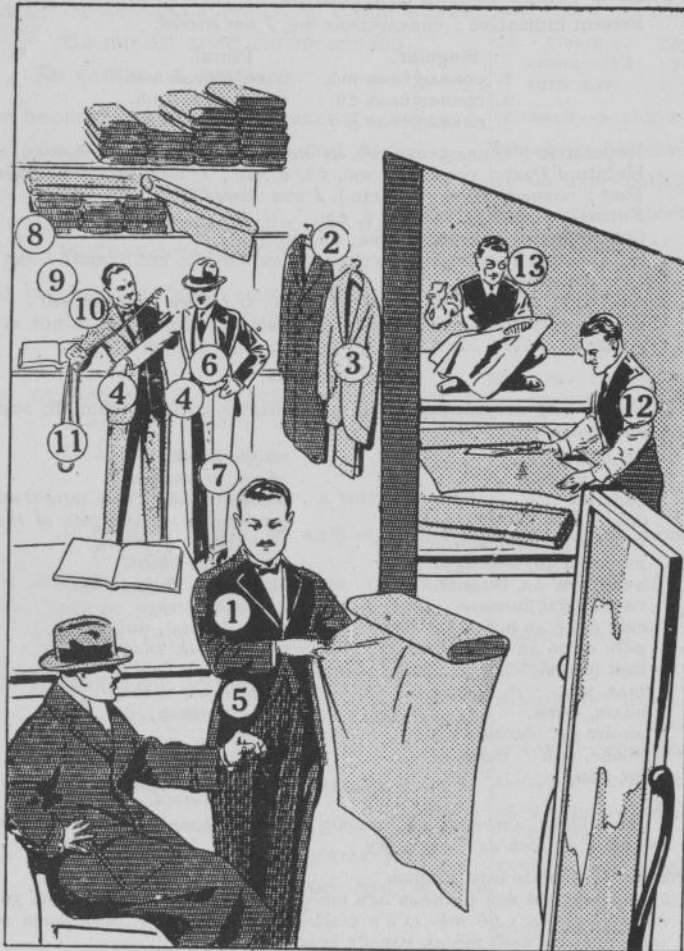
## Exercise: Translate into English:—

Ní corrócar don páipéar acu sin go dtí amáireac. Ainveom go raib sé istig ní fáca sé mé. Cé'n éall nac dtáinig tú? Ciofainn marac (meireac) go raib mé as pansac leat-sa.

Translate into Irish:—

Why did he not come when I asked him? Because you would not wait for him whilst he was being shaved. If I praised him well he would come again. His head was being washed until the dandruff was taken out of it.





1. An táilliúr. 2. An t-éadaí. 3. An éasós. 4. An gearrcasós. 5. An éasós fáda. 6. An beist. 7. An briste an triús. 8. An clabair. 9. Seómra an veasúicáim. 10. An veasaire. 11. An miosúr. 12. An gearruróe. 13. An fuasáluróe.

## AN CUIGEAD CEADT AR FICHD.—(THE TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.)

### AN TÁILLIÚR.

(The Tailor.)

Má teastuigeann uait culaíó éadaí<sup>2</sup> a cur dá d'éanam ar do toise féim téirí<sup>3</sup> cuig an táilliúir.<sup>1</sup> Bero seisean an-tsásta cibé ortú a béarfas tú nó a comhlíonad.

Bionn casós<sup>3</sup> nó gearrcasós<sup>4</sup> agus beist<sup>6</sup> agus briste<sup>7</sup> nó triús<sup>7</sup> i n-éad lán-culaíó.

Amuig faoi'n aer bionn cóta mór ar duine má bionn an aimsir fuar, agus macantaí<sup>8</sup> má bionn an aimsir fluic.

Tá éadaí de shá cimeál agus de shá dá agus ar shá prais ar clabair an táilliúra.

Nuair bíos ádhar na culaíó agus mó na casóige<sup>3</sup> tosta amac asad, téigeann tú cuig seómra an veisúicáim.<sup>9</sup> Bionn veasaire<sup>9</sup> oile annsin romat, agus tógann sé do toise le miosúr órolaig.<sup>11</sup> Sgríobann sé cunntas do toise i leabhar, arae bionn sin a' teastáil ón ngearruróe<sup>12</sup> leis a' scrot ceart do cur ar an éadaí nuair bíos sé dá gearrad amac. Ar veire tíar fuasann an fuasáluróe na míreanna le céile, agus bionn an culaíó réró annsin.

Blánuigeann an táilliúr cultaí, freisin. Atruiigeann sé agus veisigeann sé iad.

culaíó éadaí—a suit of clothes  
ar do toise féim—to your own measure  
cibé—whatever  
ortú—an order  
comhlíonaim—I fulfil, execute  
lán-culaíó—complete suit  
amuig faoi'n aer—out of doors

aimsir—weather  
fuar—cold  
macantaí—mackintosh  
fluic—wet  
dá—colour  
prais—price  
clabair—a shelf  
ádhar—material  
mó—style

toigim—I choose  
oile—trained  
romat—before you  
toise—measure  
miosúr órolaig—an inch measure  
cunntas—account, details  
arae—for, because  
scrot—shape  
dá gearrad amac—cutting it out  
ar veire tíar—finally  
míreanna—the pieces  
réró—ready  
blánuigim—I smooth, press  
átruiigim—I alter  
veisigim—I repair

- An n-éanpá cularó éadaiḡ dom ?  
 Déanpá agus fáilte, a dhúine uasail.  
 Cén sóro cularó a t-eastuigeas uait ?  
 Teastuigeann casós fáda<sup>3</sup> uaim, agus beist<sup>6</sup>  
 ar don uat leis an gcasóis, agus  
 briste geal-uata.<sup>7</sup>  
 Tá go maí, a dhúine uasail. Tá  
 mb'ail leat an stuḡ do tógá.  
 Is trom liom an stuḡ seo.  
 Seo ceann atá ruo beag níos éadtrume  
 agus molpáinn duit é.  
 Taitnígeann an ceann sin liom. Cé méad a  
 beaḡ ar an gcularó ?  
 Deic ngini.  
 Meas tú bfuil an casós seo ró-fáda ?  
 Déarfáinn go bfuil ; bíod an casós nua  
 orolac níos giorra.  
 Ar maí leat uet-póca taob amuḡ ?  
 Níor maí. B'fearr liom na huet-pócaí  
 taob istig.  
 An tuis leat teact Dé Céadaoin go  
 b'féada tú ort é ?  
 Tis liom. Cén t-am a tuisle mé ?  
 Trádnóna ag a trí a clog.  
 Tá an casós seo beagán ro-cumhang faoi'n  
 asgail.  
 Caitfe mé na puill asgaille do méadú  
 beagán.  
 Ní tuiteann an briste go deas, tá sé ró-  
 leatán faoi'n gcom.  
 Leigeasfa mise an loct sin, agus feicfe  
 tú go tuisle sé díreac. Caitfe  
 mé an com do caolú, freisin. Racaí  
 sé go breag leat annsin.  
 Go n-éirge do bótar leat, a dhúine  
 uasail.

an n-éanpá—would  
 you make, please  
 make  
 fáda—long  
 ar don uat le—of the  
 same colour as  
 geal-uata—light  
 coloured  
 stuḡ—cloth, material  
 éadtróm—light  
 moláim do—I recom-  
 mend to  
 an ceann sin—that one  
 cé méad a beaḡ air—  
 what would be the  
 price of  
 gini—guinea  
 meas tú—do you  
 think  
 déarfáinn—I would  
 say  
 bíod an casós—let the  
 coat  
 gearr—short  
 uet-póca—breast  
 pocket  
 b'fearr liom—I would  
 prefer  
 go b'féada tú ort é—  
 for a fit—cn  
 cén t-am—at what  
 time  
 cumhang—narrow  
 asgail—armpit  
 poll asgaille—arm  
 hole  
 méadúim—I enlarge  
 tuiteann—falls  
 com—waist  
 leigeasfaim—I cure  
 loct—defect  
 caolúim—I narrow  
 téigeann sé le—it fits,  
 it becomes  
 go n-éirge do bótar  
 leat—good luck !

86. There are two tenses in the subjunctive, present and past. The use of subjunctive mood in Irish is very simple. It is used with the conjunctions *go, nó go, until* ; *ac (act) go, until* ; *mura (mur, muna), unless* ; *óá, if*. Another form of the subjunctive, the optative, is dealt with in Lesson XXVIII.

*Go, nó go, ac go, mura, sul má*, are used with the present and past subjunctive.

*Óá* is used only with the past subjunctive.

### 87. PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.—FIRST CONJUGATION.

#### Singular.

#### Plural.

1. (nó go) mola mé, — molaḡ. — molaḡaim, — mola sinn.
2. — mola tú, — molaḡ. — mola sib.
3. — mola sé, (go) molaḡ an fear. — mola siad.

The general formation is by adding -a to the root in *a-* verbs, and by adding -e in *i-* verbs.

*Example* : *go mbuaile sé, until he strikes.*

It is the same as the future with the omission of -f-. The conjunctions eclipse a consonant and prefix *n-* to a vowel : *mura gcuiread sé amac é, if he did not put him out* ; *mura n-árouigead an t-iarann é, unless the iron would raise it.*

### 88. PAST SUBJUNCTIVE.—FIRST CONJUGATION.

#### Singular.

#### Plural.

1. (óá) molaḡaim, if I should praise. — molaḡaim.
2. — molaḡ. — molaḡ sib.
3. — molaḡ sé. — molaḡais, -molaḡ siad.

*Example* : *mura molaḡaim é ní cámpinn é, if I were not to praise him I would not blame him.*

### 89. PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.—SECOND CONJUGATION.

#### Singular.

#### Plural.

1. (mura) gcorraige mé, (mura) gcorraigeamḡ,  
— gcorraigead.
2. — gcorraige tú, — gcorraigeḡ. — gcorraige sib.
3. — gcorraigead sé. — gcorraige siad.

### 90. PAST SUBJUNCTIVE.—SECOND CONJUGATION.

#### Singular.

#### Plural.

1. (mura) gcorraigim. (mura) gcorraigeamais.
2. — gcorraigead.
3. — gcorraigead sé. — gcorraigead siad.

### Exercise : Translate into English :—

*Mura tuisa tú leat : n-am é ní beró sé le págaíl arís agat. Deir sé óá mbeaḡ am aise go tuisbraó sé cuairt ar an tír sin. Óá bpeictá culaḡ den éineál sin bu maí leat í beir agat.*

Translate into Irish :—

If you did not want a suit of clothes why did you go into that shop ? If you liked that one would you buy it ? No. As soon as the summer comes I shall get a light suit of clothes.



1. An ban-táilliúr. 2. An ban. 3. An óighean. 4. An éularó. 5. An súmna. 6. An sgiorta. 7. An éabail. 8. An éaimse. 9. An gearrceasóg. 10. An fálaing. 11. Na somplaí. 12. An nós-peiectiúr. 13. Deasaire. 14. An gearruíde. 15. An gnóseomra. 16. An rioctán.

## AN BÀN-TÁILLIÚR.

(The Dressmaker.)

Siubail leat anois go mbuailteamuid isteach i siopa na ban-táilliúra<sup>1</sup> áit a ndéantar cultaca<sup>4</sup> na mban.

Péac! Tá sata mór ban<sup>2</sup> ann. Tá cur aca agus a dtóisi<sup>3</sup> dá dtógáil; cur eile aca agus cultaca<sup>4</sup>, súmnaí<sup>5</sup>, sgiortaí<sup>6</sup>, camsi<sup>8</sup>, gearrceasóga<sup>9</sup> agus fálaingea<sup>10</sup> dá ndeasú ortá: cur eile aca arís agus iad a' breahtnú ar aobair éularó<sup>11</sup> nó ar nós-peiectiúirí.<sup>12</sup>

Tá deasairí<sup>14</sup> maiseamla ann leis na cultaca do deasú nó d'átrú má bíonn call leis.

Tá na gearruíde ar a gcroíde-díceall a' gearradh stuifanna agus líonáin agus córaí snasta. Déarpar siad chui<sup>7</sup> an gnóseomra ar ball, agus fuagálfar iad le h-obair lámh nó le h-inneall fuagála.

Na cultaca atá réir le cur amach chui<sup>7</sup> na teachtuítí tá siad ar croíde as seam-sóga.

An rud sin cosamail le cliaib atá i lár an tsiopa tugtar rioctán<sup>16</sup> air. Sé'n éaoi a' gcuirtear na sgiortaí ar an rud sin le go dtuitfead na fillte agus na filltíní i gceart.

Tá brúgaí mór ban i roinn na maintiméaraí, freisin. Sa roinn sin déantar hataí tuige agus hataí feiltí de gac cineál agus ar gac d'at, agus iad snasta le blácaná nó le clúmh nó le ribíní nó le sróil nó le síoda nó le lásaí.

siubail leat—come along  
buailim isteach—I go in  
áit a ndéantar—where are made  
cultaca na mban—women's costumes  
sata—a crowd  
miosúr } measure  
toise  
cur aca—some of them  
deasuirí—I fit  
a' breahtnú ar—looking at  
aobair éularó—dress material  
tá call leis—there is need, necessity, for it  
ar a gcroíde-díceall—at their very best  
líonán } lining  
glao }  
cóir snasta } trim-  
snasó } mings  
ar ball—bye and bye  
le h-obair lámh—by hand  
inneall fuagála—sewing machine  
seamsóg—a peg  
cosamail le—like to  
sé'n éaoi—"it is how"  
pillead—a fold  
brúgaí mór—great throng  
maintiméaraí—millinery  
tuige—straw  
snasta—trimmed  
clúmh—feathers  
sróil—velvet  
lásaí—lace

## COMHRÁD.

|                                                                                                                                |                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| CÉARD A BEAD A' TEASTÁIL UAIT INOIU, A BEAN UASAL?                                                                             | gúnná samhraidh—a summer dress         |
| Teastuigeann uaim go n'óanpá gúnná deas samhraidh dom.                                                                         | teasbáin dom—show me                   |
| Cé'n sórtó adubar a b'fearr leat?                                                                                              | éadrom—light                           |
| Teasbáin dom síoda éadrom, má's é do toil é.                                                                                   | sompla—pattern                         |
| Tá go maith, a bean uasal. Seo dá sompla deasa.                                                                                | meas tú—do you think?                  |
| Taitnígeann an ceann seo a bfuil na blácanna air go breá liom. Meas tú an dtiocfaid sé go maith dom?                           | taíonn sé dom—it suits me              |
| Tá mé lán-éinnce go dtiocfaid. Agus, ruo eile, tá an-tóir ar an stuif sin faoi láthair.                                        | lán-éinnce—very certain                |
| An mbead gúnná déanta den stuif sin afaid?                                                                                     | tá an-tóir air—it is much sought after |
| Tá, a bean uasal. Tara uait an bealaí seo, má's é do toil é. Tá ceann annseo agham. An gcuirfeá ort é go bfeice tú?            | tara uait—come along                   |
| Sílim go dtáim sé go deas dom. San amhras; táim sé duit go hiongan-taí.                                                        | go hiongan-taí—wonderfully             |
| A' déanam bladair liom atá tú anois. Ar éaoi'r bit toífa mé an t-adubar seo.                                                   | deanam bladair lé—I flatter            |
| Cé'n snasad a b'fearr leat ar an ngúnná nua?                                                                                   | corcáir } fringe<br>fabra }            |
| Lásaí ar an gcabail agus corcáire ar an sgiorta. Caitfe mé do toise a tógáil anois. Beró an gúnná réir agham faoi ceann dá lá. | caitfe me—I must                       |
| Tá go maith. Tiocfa mé istead deáir-<br>uaim go bfeada mé orm é, agus toífa mé hata ag an am céanna.                           | réró—ready, finished                   |
| Tá an-éinnce hataí agham, agus tá mé éinnce go bfuige tú ceann ar do mian. Slán leat, a bean uasal.                            | go bfeada mé orm é—till I try it on    |
|                                                                                                                                | an-éinnce—a great number               |
|                                                                                                                                | ar do mian—to your liking              |

## LESSON XXVI.

## 91. Declension of article, adjective and noun.

## MASCULINE NOUNS.

|      | Singular.          | Plural.                                |
|------|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| N.   | an fear beag.      | na fir beaga.                          |
| G.   | an fhir big.       | na bpeara beag (mbeag).                |
| D.   | ar an bpeara beag. | ar na bpearaib beaga, ar na fir beaga. |
| Voc. | a fhir big.        | a fpeara beaga.                        |

If the nominative plural masculine does not end in a consonant the adjective is not aspirated.

## 92. FEMININE NOUNS: an bean mór, the big woman.

|      | Singular.         | Plural.           |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| N.   | an bean mór.      | na mná móra.      |
| G.   | na mná móire.     | na mban mór.      |
| D.   | ar an mnaoi móir. | ar na mnáib móra. |
| Voc. | a bean mór.       | a mná móra.       |

Similarly, an cloch trom (f.), the heavy stone (dative), ar an gcloch trom.

The declension of bean is irregular, but the accompanying adjective is declined as in other feminine nouns.

## 93. EXPRESSIONS RELATING TO TIME.

INOIU, (on) to-day; an lá inoiu, to-day, this day; tiocfa sé inoiu, he will come to-day; beró an lá inoiu pluic, to-day (this day) will be wet; an amáiread a imteodas sé? will he go to-morrow? meas tú an mberó an lá amáiread go breá? do you think will to-morrow be fine? an tseachtain seo, this week; an tseachtain seo caitead, last week; an tseachtain seo eugainn, next week; seachtain ó soim, a week ago; seachtain ó inoiu, in a week's time; seachtain sa lá inoiu, a week ago to-day; bliadain ó soim, a year ago; bliadain ó inoiu, in a year's time; bliadain sa lá inoiu, a year ago to-day; an tráid seo de bliadain, this time of the year; i mbliadna, an bliadain seo, this year; pá ceann bliadna, at the end of a year; an bliadain seo eugainn, next year; an bliadain dár gcionn, the following year.

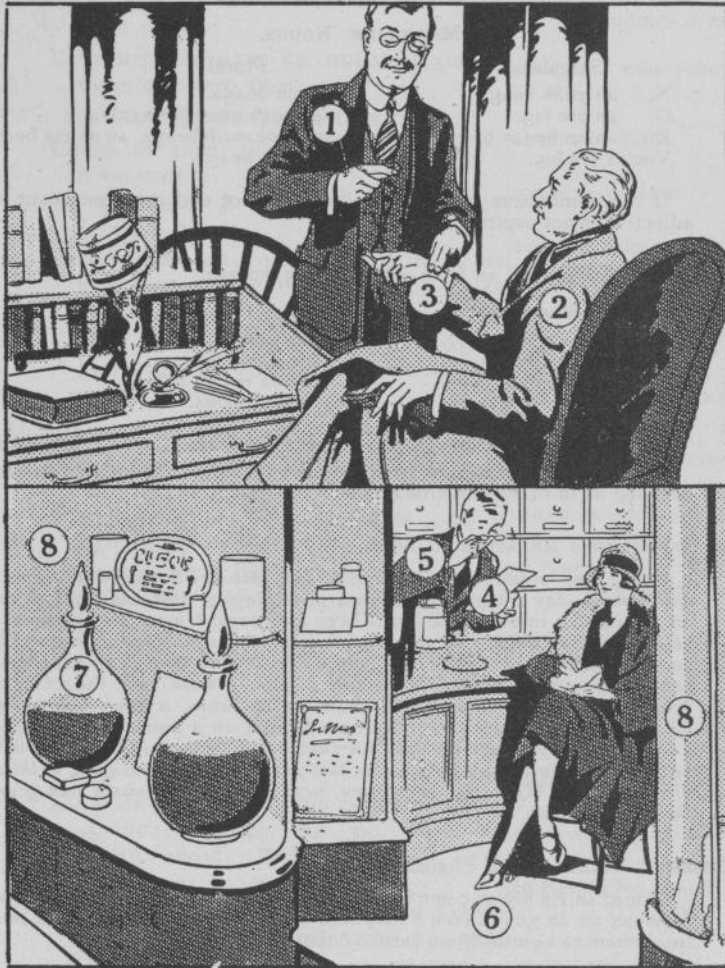
## Exercise: Translate into English:—

Bí mac an fhir big ag caint le mhin na mná móire inoiu. An amáiread a deánas tú an gúnná dom? Ní beró sé réir go dtí seachtain ó inoiu. Seachtain sa lá inoé bí mé annseo ceana.

## Translate into Irish:—

That coat was not in fashion, the following year. That hat would not be suitable at this time of the year. I shall get a new one, next year. I was in the big woman's house, a year ago.





1. An doctúr. 2. An t-otar. 3. An cúisle. 4. An ruaórád. 5. An poitigéara. 6. Siopa an poitigéara. 7. An soitheac, an crúsga. 8. An fuinneog.

## AN DOCTÚR AGUS AN POITIGÉARA.

(The Doctor and Chemist.)

Is fear-éara don éineas daonna an doctúr.<sup>1</sup> Nuair bímid i bpéim 's i bpeannaro tugann sé faoilte dúinn, agus nuair bíos salra nó aicé orainn leigheasann sé sinn.

Nuair bímid tinn téigeanmuid éis an doctúir, agus má bímid ro-tinn le dul éisge, cuireamuid fíos air.

Breathnuigeann an doctúr go srinn ar teangard an otair,<sup>2</sup> airdigeann sé a cúisle,<sup>3</sup> agus tomhaiseann sé a teasuigeacht. Bíonn fíos aige annsin cé mar atá an tslámte ag an otar,<sup>2</sup> agus comhairligeann sé do céard buó ceart do a déanam agus cé'n purgóro buó ceart do a faigáil. Tá doctúirí ann a ullmhuigeas buroéil leigis 'na dtighe féin, ac an cúro is mó aca sgríobann siad ruaórád<sup>4</sup> le tabairt éis an bpoitigéara.<sup>5</sup> Ullmhuigeann seisean an purgóro annsin de réir an ruaóráta.

Is iomda sóro coguis a cuireas an poitigéara ins na deocanna covalata agus ins na peallairí agus ins na púdar agus ins na ceiríní agus ins na sláinici a ullmhuigeas sé don pobal.

Na gnáit-leigiseanna a holtar nó a cuimiltéar taob amuig, mar ola, purgóroí, compóra, measgáin casaétaig, íce, agus mar sin de, tig le duine iad a faigáil i siopa an poitigéara.

Nuair bíos an poitigéara ag ullmú peallairí bíonn moirtéar agus smiste aige. Cuireann sé áobair na bpeallairí sa moirtéar agus meileann sé 'na bpúdar iad annsin leis an smiste.

Is furusta siopa<sup>6</sup> an poitigéara o'áitne, arae bíonn crúscáí<sup>7</sup> móra o'uisge daítte ins na fuinneoga.

carra—a friend  
an éineas daonna—the human race  
pian—a pain  
peannaro—torture  
faoilte—relief  
salra } disease  
aicé }  
leigheasaim—I cure  
cuirim fíos air—I send for  
breathnuigim ar—I look at  
go srinn—sharply  
teanga—tongue  
tomhaism—I measure  
teasuigeacht—  
temperature  
comhairligim do—I advise  
purgóro—medicine  
ullmhuigim—I prepare  
buroéil leigis—  
medicine bottles  
sgríobam—I write  
le tabairt—to be brought  
de réir—in accordance with  
coguis—a drug  
deoc covalata—a sleeping draught  
peallaire—a pill  
púdar—a powder  
ceirín—a plaster  
sláinici—an ointment  
cuimiltim—I rub  
ola—oil  
purgóro—a purge, a laxative  
compóra—camphor  
measgáin casaétaig—a cough mixture  
íce—balsam  
moirtéar—a mortar  
smiste—a pestle  
meitim—I crush  
is furusta—it is easy  
daítte—coloured

An bfuil an doctúir istig?

Níl, a úime uasail. Tá sé a' dul  
táir chuis na hoctair, agus ní beir sé ar  
ais go dtí a haon a élog. Ní feiceann  
sé daoine sa teac annseo ac amháin  
roir a haon déag agus a dó déag.  
An bfuil tú leis?

An bfuil mórán istig a' fanaíocht leis éana  
féin?

Níl, a úime uasail, tú féin an céad  
úime a táinig.

Fanfa mé leis mar sin.

Dia duit, a doctúir.

Dia 's Muire duit féin. Céard tá a' dul  
duit anois?

Níl fíos agam i gceart, ac ní braitim  
mé féin ró-mait ar éaoi'r bit.

Cuir amac do teanga. Nút! tá cairt  
go tiug uirte. Tá an teasuigeacht  
roinnt áro agus freisin.

Tá meatlúigeacht éigin orm le cúpla lá  
anuas.

An mbíonn tinneas cinn ort ar cor ar bit?

Bíonn 'cuile mairin.

Cén éaoi bfuil an goile agat?

Níl goile ar bit agam. Faic na frigoe  
níor blais mé ón trác seo arbhú moé.

Sead, an goile atá a' cur ort. Sgríobfa mé  
ruadrad<sup>4</sup> duit agus ní fada go mbí  
tú in do samrait arís. Tabair cuis  
an mbúrcac, an poitigeara, é agus  
ullmóca sé duit é.

Ullmuis an ruadrad seo dom, má  
sé do toil é.

Tá go mait, a úime uasail. Beir  
sé réir agam fá éann deic móiméad.  
Buail fút annsin.

Go raib maí agat.

Seo duit anois. Ól trí spúnóga as an  
mbuéal seo gac lá t'réis bíó.

Go raib maí agat. Cé méad atá agat  
orm anois?

Leat-córoinn, má's é do toil é.

a' dul éar—going  
round

ar ais—back

ac amháin—but only

roir—between

fanaim le—I await

an éad úime—the  
first person

fanfa me leis mar sin  
—I will wait for  
him, therefore

Dia duit, a doctúir—  
good-morning, Dr.  
(lit. God be to  
you).

a' dul do—wrong with  
braiim—I feel

tá cairt go tiug uirte  
—it is thick

coated  
roinnt áro—rather

high  
meatlúigeacht—feelin  
of indisposition

le cúpla lá anuas—  
for the past few  
days

tinneas cinn—a head-  
ache

'cuile mairin—every  
morning

goile—stomach,  
appetite

faic na frigoe níor  
blais mé—not a  
morsel have I  
tasted

arbhú moé—the day  
before yesterday

a' cur ort—affecting  
you

in do samrait—quite  
well

an búrcac—Mr. Burke  
beir sé réir agam—  
I'll have it ready

buail fút—sit down  
t'réis bíó—after food

leat-córoinn—half-a-  
crown

#### 94. CONJUNCTIONS AND PRE-VERBAL PARTICLES.

ní (with present tense), *not*; nac, *that . . . not*; níor (past), *not*; nár, *naçar* (past), *that . . . not*; go, *that* (present, except with a few verbs); gur, *that* (past and with copula forms); mur, *mura*, *unless*; an in interrogation, present, habitual past, conditional and future; ar in interrogation, past.

#### 95. ASPIRATION OF VERBS.

(a) The following verbs and particles are followed by aspiration of a verb which they immediately precede: ní, níor, nár, naçar, mar (as), ar (interrogative), nuair, *when* (with relative form.)

Exception, gur with copula: sílim gurb é, *I think that it is he (it)* fuaire is eclipsed after ní: ní bfuairéamar é, *we did not get it*.

(b) Verbs are aspirated in the past tense, habitual past and conditional, except when preceded by go, *that*; nac, *that . . . not*; mura, *unless*; and an t-am (the time) *when*; an éaoi, an bealsac, *the way in which*, and other words denoting time, followed by a relative, or, following oblique cases of a relative (v. § 96, 97.)

#### 96. ECLIPSIS OF VERBS.

go, nac, mura, an (interrogative), a, *all that*; gac a, *all that*, a relative standing in genitive or dative relation eclipse verbs they immediately precede: a táinig de báro istec le bliadain, *all the boats which have arrived for the past year*; a bfuair mé ariam, *all I ever saw*.

#### 97. Most irregular verbs in the past tense are used with both go, *that* (eclipsis), and gur, *that* (with aspiration); nac, *that . . . not* with eclipsis, and nár, *that . . . not* with aspiration.

measaim nac táinig sé, *I think he did not come*; measaim nár táinig sé, *I think he did not come*.

Similarly: sílim go tuis sé uair é, *I think he gave it away*; sílim gur tuis sé uair é, *I think he gave it away*.

Similarly: go gcuaila sé, *that he heard*, gur cuaila sé; nac gcuaila sé *that he did not hear*, nár cuaila sé.

go bfuair, *that he found*; go nbeasair, *that he went*; go bfuair, *that he saw*; go nbeasair, *that he did*, are only used with go, nac.

Gur it, *that he ate*; nár it is the usual form. Gur dúbairt, nár dúbairt, *that he did (not) say*, are now the more usual forms.

#### Exercise: Translate into English:—

Ní éagann an doctúir ac uair (once) sa tseachtmain. Dúbairt an poitigeara go mbeir sé annseo amáireac. Sílim gurb é an púdar a éannócas mé don ocar.

#### Translate into Irish:—

I think he has eaten all you gave him. He said he would not sell it for all he ever saw. When a doctor is looking at a patient he feels his pulse. He says he bought all he saw of them.

## 28.—AN MALARTÁN AIRGID, AGUS AN OIFIS TAISTIL.



1. An malartán airgid. 2. An oifis taistil. 3. Airgead, sinseáil. 4. An malartúirde. 5. Oifis na ticéad. 6. Nóta bainc.

## AN TOCTHÁD CEACT AR FÍCIÓ.—(THE TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.)

AN MALARTÁN AIRGID AGUS AN OIFIS TAISTIL.  
(The Money Exchange and the Booking Office.)

Do dhaoine a bíos a' taisteal i dtíortha coisríocha is áiseac poiganteac an áit an Malartán Airgid.<sup>1</sup>

Tis leat gac sóro airgid a sinseáil ann, agus airgead na tíre a mbíonn tú innte a fágáil mar malairt ar an airgead bíos agad féin.

Baineann an malartúirde<sup>4</sup> séisin beag do péin amac ar gac malairt ac is beag leis an taistealúirde an méad san o'íoc.

Bíonn an malartán de gnás i bpríom-shráio an baile, agus má bíonn gnó agad i gceann aca téirig caol díreac chuig ceann de na cúntair.<sup>5</sup> Deir cléireac annsin, agus iarr air airgead na tíre sin a malartú ar an airgead buirde nó ar an airgead geal nó ar na nótaí atá agad féin.

Fiapróca sé díot cé aca b'fearr leat airgead buirde is airgead geal nó nótaí bainc.

Is ionóúil Oifis Taistil<sup>2</sup> a beir láim le malartán. San oifis sin tis leat gac eolas a fágáil faoi taisteal sa tír sin. Agus ní hé amháin sin ac gheobta eolas faoi córaíca taistil i dtíortha eile ann freisin.

Is mór a cabruigeas an oifis seo le luict taistil. Tis leo ticéto traenac do ceannac ann ar an airgead céatna a gceannóctai ag an stáisiún iad. Agus bíonn gac eolas faoi tigte ósta le fágáil ann freisin.

Is mór an sóg an malartán agus an oifis taistil do luict cuarta i dtíortha ear lear.

a' taisteal—travelling  
tíortha coisríocha—  
foreign lands  
áiseac—convenient  
poiganteac—

serviceable  
tis leat—you may  
a sinseáil—to change  
mar malairt air—in  
exchange for

baineann sé amac—he  
exacts  
is beag leis an tais-  
tealúirde—the  
traveller doesn't  
mind

téirig caol díreac—  
go straight  
ceann de na cúntair—  
one of the counters  
a malartú ar—to ex-  
change for  
airgead buirde—gold  
coin

airgead geal—silver  
coin  
airgead ruad—copper  
coin

fiapróca sé díot—he  
will ask you  
ionóúil—usual,  
customary

ní hé amháin sin—  
not only that  
córaíca taistil—  
means of travel  
ticéad traenac—a  
railway ticket  
ar an airgead céatna  
—at the same cost  
a gceannóctai iad—  
for which they

would be bought  
luict cuarta—visitors  
tíortha ear lear—  
foreign lands



## COMRÁD.

Tá airgead buíde agus nótaí bainc<sup>an</sup> annseo agam. An dtabairfá airgead na hÉireann dom mar malairt ortá, má's é do toil é?

Béarfad cinnce, a úine uasail. Cé méad atá agat?

Tá míle franc 1 nótaí agam agus dá céad oictmóga franc in airgead buíde.

Céad é an ráta iomlaoide?

Cúig franc pícead agus deic gceintim ar punnt—sin é an ráta inoiu.

Ná iséal atá sé!

Sin mar atá sé faoi látair, a úine uasail. Ar maít leat airgead buíde ar fad, nó a' nglacpá nótaí freisin?

A leat 1 n'airgead buíde agus an far-is-barr 1 nótaí.

Comaireamh é, má's é do toil é.

Go raib maít agat; an mbeaí fios agat cá gcuirfinn bonn faoi taisteal?

San oifis atá 1 mbéal dorais annsin amuis.

Teastuigeann uaim dul go Gaillimh. An dtis liom ticéad a fágáil annseo?

Tis leat cinnce. An ticéad priteácta a teastuigeas uait, a úine uasail?

'Sead. Cáid a maírfas an ticéad seo?

Ar fead ráite.

Cé méad atá air?

Trí punnt.

Go raib maít agat. Cuir dáta an lae amáirig air.

an dtabairfá—would you give  
airgead na hÉireann—Irish money

béarfad—I shall give

míle franc—a thousand francs

dá céad oictmóga—two hundred and eighty

ráta iomlaoide—rate of exchange

cúig franc pícead—twenty-five francs

deic—ten

ceintim—centime

iseal—low

faoi látair—at present

ar maít leat—would you like

airgead buíde ar fad—gold coin altogether

an nglacpá—would you take

a leat—half of it

an far-is-barr—the balance

comaireamh é—count it

an mbeaí fios agat—would you know,

could you tell me

cá gcuirfinn bonn—where I would get information

1 mbéal dorais—next door

teastuigeann uaim—I want

ticéad priteácta—a return ticket

cáid a maírfas an ticéad—how long will the ticket last;

how long is it available for

dáta an lae amáirig—to-morrow's date

## LESSON XXVIII.—THE OPTATIVE.

98. A form of the subjunctive common in Irish is called the optative, which is used to express a wish, either positively or negatively, without dependence on a previous verb. The phrase is introduced by *go* (positive) or *nár* (negative).

Examples: *go dtéar tú slán, may you go safely (on your journey); nár tige mise slán ón gcnoc, may I not come safe from the hill; go leig Dia slán tú, may God ward you on your way (said as a form of thanks); nár bain sé dom-sa, an droc-ghrúe, may it, the evil imprecation, not touch me; go mbuó seacht fearr a bheas tú bliadam ó inoiu, may you be seven times better this day next year; bliadam ó inoiu go raib tú in do sláinte, may you be in the best of health this time next year (a form of thanks); go maire tú do nuairéad, I congratulate you, (lit. may you enjoy your new position, acquisition, etc.); go soirbige Dia duit, may God brighten your way (said to one who is going away: pleasant journey); go bpága Dia do sláinte agat, may God leave you good health (a form of thanks), etc.*

The Optative is the same in form as the Present Subjunctive, except in the case of *atá* which has 3 sg., *go raib, ná raib*.

## THE VERBAL NOUN.

99. There is great diversity in the formation of verbal nouns:—

(1) The most common way is by adding *-ad* to the root of *a-* verbs, and *-eas* to *i-* verbs: *lagad, to weaken (lag); fillead, to return (fill)*.

(2) By adding *-an, ean*; *leigean, to let; leagan, to throw down, to set; innsean, to tell*. This originated in *n-*stems.

(3) In a number of words by adding *-áil*: *gabáil, to go, take; págáil, to leave; págáil, to get*. The latter two were compounds of *gabáil*. This became a prolific suffix for foreign words in Irish.

(4) By adding *-t*, *bainim, baint, to cut*. Cf. *teacht, to come*, and from this, *imteacht, to go*.

(5) Other endings: *fuiread, to await (fo-rej), cuimnead (com-rej), to bind*. Similarly, *léimnead, jumping*, etc. There are various other endings.

Exercise: Translate into English:—

Go mbuó fearr amáiread tú, mar aubart Colum Cille le n-a bótar. Go leig Dia slán sib. Dubairt sé liom gan innsean. Píce bliadam ó inoiu go raib sib in bur sláinte.

Translate into Irish:—

I congratulate you. Pleasant journey (may God brighten your way)! He told him not to return again. I think he did not hear me. He told me to await him here. May you return safely.





1. An lón-éannnuíde. 2. An tae. 3. An caipé. 4. An siúcra. 5. An stán-óiprín. 6. An buroéal. 7. An cúntar. 8. An meadó. 9. An éairt. 10. An teachtairé gáúir.

An lón-éannnuíde.

(The Grocer.)

Is mó na cineál earraró bíos as an lón-éannnuíde<sup>1</sup> ná as don éannnuíde eile. Tagann na hearraró sin as gac áiró den domán ó tíorta teo agus ó tíorta reoiróte agus ó tíorta a bíos roir eatorra.

Bionn stór maít de na hearraró seo imo díaró i siopa an lón-éannnuíde i gcomnuíde-tae,<sup>2</sup> caipé,<sup>3</sup> siúcra,<sup>4</sup> ris, spíosraí, plúr, gallaoireac, sóro, comnli, cipíní, agus mar sin de. Bionn áit pá leit sa tsiopa le haíaró gac cineál aca, agus comnigítear gac cineál in' áit péim le go mberó cóir agus eagar ceart ar an siopa.

Bionn bradáin, gliomac, séirvíní, peólta, glásraí agus cortáí le pagáil i stán-óipríní<sup>5</sup> ón lón-éannnuíde, agus mar sin tig le daoine cortáí agus glásraí a beít aca i rit na bliadna ar pagó.

Bionn gac sóro buroéal i siopa an lón-éannnuíde, freisin, agus bionn spíosraí, annlann agus sub ins na buroéil sin.

Ins na siopaí móra bionn a trínó a ceatáir de ronna agus buacáil siopa taobh istig den cúntar<sup>7</sup> i ngac roinn aca. Tógann an buacáil siopa óirúigte na oteactúiróte agus meadóann sé na hearraró a bíos as teastáil uata leis an meadó.<sup>8</sup>

Deántar na hearraró a córnadó istead i bpáipéar annsin, ceanglaigítear 'na nouscán iad agus cuirtear abailé cúig luét a gceannuigíte iad i gcairt<sup>9</sup> a bíos as gac lón-éannnuíde le haíaró an gnóta sin.

Nuair nac mbionn as an lón-éannnuíde ac siopa beag ní h-ionúil cairt a beít aige, agus annsan, cuirtear teactaire gáúir cart leis na hearraró.

is mó na cineál . . .  
lón-éannnuíde—the  
grocer has more  
kinds of goods  
as gac áiró den domán  
—from all quarters  
of the world  
tíorta teo—hot  
countries  
tíorta reoiróte—cold,  
frozen lands  
tíorta roir eatorra—  
lands in between  
stór—a supply  
na hearraró seo imo  
díaró—the following  
goods  
agus mar sin de—  
et cetera  
áit pá leit—a special  
place  
comnigítear—is (are)  
kept  
cóir agus eagar—  
order and arrange-  
ment  
séirvíní—sardines  
tig le daoine . . . a  
beít aca—people  
can have  
i rit—throughout  
meadóann sé—he  
weighs  
deántar na hearraró a  
córnadó—the goods  
are wrapped  
ceanglaigítear 'na  
nouscán iad—they  
are tied into a  
parcel  
luét a gceannuigíte—  
the purchasers of  
them  
le haíaró an gnóta sin  
—for that business  
curítear cart—is sent  
round

## COMHÁD.

- An tógra an t-órá seo uaim, má's é do  
toil é.  
Tógra agus fáilte, a bean uasal.  
Teastuigeann na hearrairí seo uaim : dá  
punnt déag de shúgra<sup>4</sup> ar 6p. an  
punnt ; trí punnt cairé<sup>3</sup> ar 2s. 4p.  
an punnt ; dá punnt tae ar 2s. 8p. an  
punnt ; punnt macaróm ar 10p. ;  
agus dá leic gallaoirige ar 6p. an  
leac.  
Déanfa sin, a bean uasal. Éinní  
eile ?  
Cé méad atá ar na séirvíní ?  
Tá stán-cóipríní<sup>5</sup> agaim ar oit bpiagne,  
ar deic bpiagne agus ar sgilling.  
Tabair dom trí cinn de na stán-cóipríní  
sgillinge.  
Tá na tordáí buroil ar feabhas agaim.  
Molfaim uirt cástáil do baint asta ;  
tá stór nua t'reis teact istead.  
Cé méad atá agaid ortá ?  
Támuir dá n'íol ar Is. 6p. an buroil.<sup>6</sup>  
Tá siad bun-daoir agaid. Ac ar éad ar bit,  
b'fuil plumaí agad ?  
Tá, a bean uasal, agus is iad atá go  
blasta.  
Tógra mé trí buroil, d'aile. Agus mo  
dearmad ! Mead ceatrama punnt  
piobair dom, freisin.  
Déanfa sin, a bean uasal. An b'fuil  
éinní eile a' teastáil uait ?  
Ní teastuigeann don ceo eile uaim mui.  
Cé méad é sin ar fad ?  
Seo uirt an cunntas, a bean uasal.  
Naoi picead agus don pigin déag ar  
fad. Ioc ag an sgrimlín, má's é do  
toil é.  
Stán leat anois.

an tógra—would you  
take, please take  
dá punnt déag—  
twelve pounds  
raol—6d.  
dá sgilling—2s.  
teistiún—4d.  
dá teistiún—8d.  
deic bpiagne—10d.  
leac gallaoirige—a  
cake of soap  
ar 6p. an punnt—at  
6d. a pound  
éinní eile—anything  
else  
cé méad atá ar—  
what is the price of  
trí cinn de na stán-  
boscaí scillinge—  
three tins at a  
shilling  
tordáí buroil—  
bottled fruit  
ar feabhas—of the best  
molfaim uirt—I  
would recommend  
you  
cástáil do baint asta  
—to try them  
dá n'íol—selling  
them  
bun-daoir, rather dear  
go blasta—delicious  
d'aile—so, well  
mo dearmad—I forgot  
mead—weigh  
ceatrama—a quarter  
déanfa sin—all right  
ní teastuigeann don  
ceo eile uaim—I  
don't want any-  
thing else  
mui—to-day  
an cunntas—the bill  
naoi picead—twenty-  
nine (shillings)  
don pigin déag—  
eleven pence  
ioc—pay  
crimlín—desk

## LESSON XXIX.

## 100. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

There are in Irish, as in other languages, a number of impersonal verbs :

Examples : cuirpe sé, it will rain ; tá sé ag cur, tá sé ag báisú, it is raining ; tá sé ag cur seaca, tá sé ag sioc, it is freezing ; tá sé ag cur sneachta, it is snowing ; ní mór duit arán a déanam, you would want to make bread ; má bíonn ann arís, if such a case occurs again ; tá leat, you have got started, you are all right.

## 101. REFLEXIVE VERBS.

Reflexive action is expressed by putting the accusative of the person after the nominative, following the verb : gortuig mé mé féin.

nigean sé é féin, he washes himself, may be taken as another example. In this case, if washing the face only is meant, nigean sé a éadan, he washes his face, is the form used. Similarly : tá sí ag cíoraí a cinn, she is combing herself (lit. she is combing her head).

## 102. MUTUAL ACTION.

Verbs of the type of they beat each other are expressed in Irish thus : buailtear a céile, or buailtear féin a céile. Similarly : beannaigetear dá céile, or beannaigetear féin dá céile, they saluted each other.

## 103. NUMERATION OF PERSONS.

Persons are counted in Irish as follows : duine, one person ; beirt, two ; triúr, three ; ceathrar, four ; cúigear, five ; seisear, six ; móir-seisear, seachtar, seven ; octar, eight ; naoingar, nine ; deicneadar, ten ; dá-reas, twelve. They are followed by the genitive.

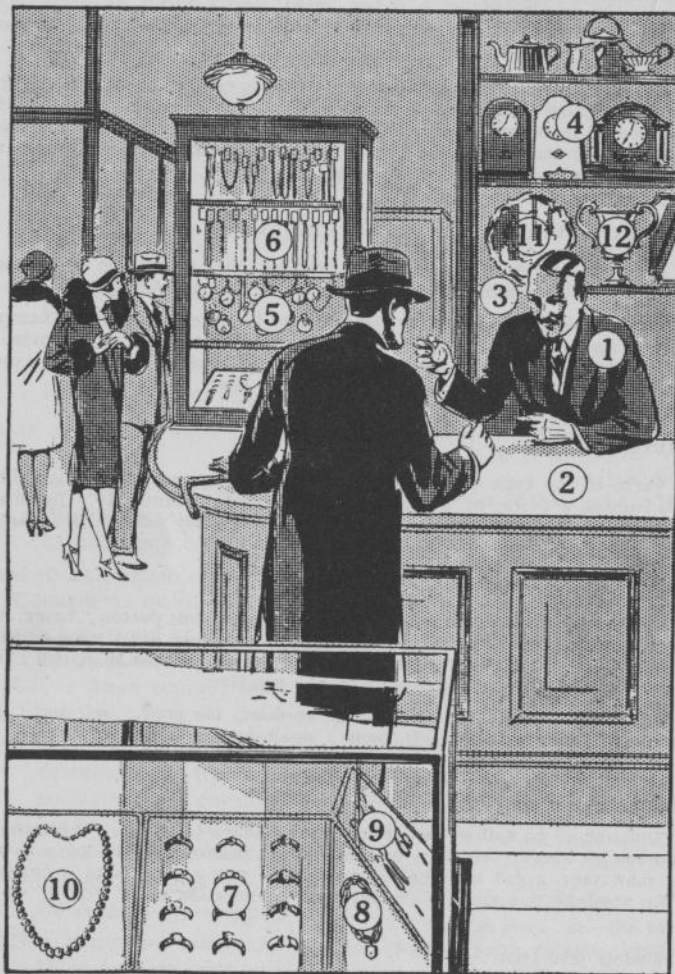
Common Prefixes are : ro-, too ; ro-maí, too good ; mí, evil ; mí-múinte, ill-mannered ; neam-, non- ; neam-shimeamail, indifferent.

## Exercise : Translate into English :—

Dubhairt sé go raib sé (an oróce) ag cur seaca (ag sioc). Measaim go gcuirpe sé anocht. Nuair a éirigead sé ar maidin nigean sé a éadan. Ní mór duit a dul un (cun) an tsiopa le tae agus siúgra a éannaí.  
"Go soimige Dia duit," adubhairt sé ag imteact dó.

## Translate into Irish :—

I think it will snow to-morrow. He would require to buy a new suit of clothes. They saluted each other. You are all right now. It was freezing yesterday and is snowing to-day. There were six men here yesterday. That you may be in good health twenty years from to-day.



1. An seódóir. 2. An cúntar. 3. An cás. 4. An clog. 5. An t-uaireadóir. 6. An slábra. 7. An páinne. 8. An bráisléad, an fáil. 9. An t-únas. 10. An múnice. 11. An trúill. 12. An corn.

## AN SEÓDÓIR.

(The Jeweller.)

Is taitneamhac an rud é i gcomnuirde cuairt do tabairt ar siopa an tseódóra. Ní bionn le peiceál ann ac gac níl is breásta agus is veise ná a céile.

Bíonn na cúntair agus na cáis lán suas le h-órúisí agus le hearrairí luachmha deag-cumta, cuir aca déanta d'ór agus cuir eile déanta d'airgead, agus iad uilís óirniúite le seoda lógmha.

Bíonn cluis móra ann déanta d'uma, de marmar, d'áomao agus d'áobair eile; bíonn uaireadóirí óir agus uaireadóirí airgí ann, bíonn slábraí, bráisléir, únaiss agus munci ann. Sead, agus bíonn gac cineál páinne ann, roir páinní óir agus páinní airgí, agus iad maisiúite le néamhanna, le saipéir, le smaraga, le rúibíní, le péarlaí is le h-ametisí.

Tá earrairí sgream-airgí go pairsins as an seódóir, freisin; cuir aca gur órnáirí iad, agus an cuir eile gur earrairí tígis iad, mar trúillí, cuir, sgeana, beannaí, agus spúnóga.

An cuir is mó de na seodóirí gníonn siad uaireadóirí agus cluis do deisiú agus seoda lógmha a déanamh suas freisin.

An fear atá sa bpeictiúr tá sé a' ceannac uaireadóira le bronnad ar a mnaoi lá com-aim a beirte.

taithneamhac—pleasant  
is breásta—finer  
is veise—nicer  
luachmar—valuable  
deag-cumta—well made, artistic  
ór—gold  
airgead—silver  
óirniúite—adorned  
seod—a jewel, a precious stone  
lógmar—precious  
uma—bronze  
marmar—marble  
áomao—wood  
maisíúite le—set with  
néamhanna—a diamond  
saipéir—a sapphire  
smaraga—an emerald  
rúibín—a ruby  
péarla—a pearl  
ametis—an amethyst  
earrairí sgream-airgí—silver-plated goods  
órnáirí—an ornament  
earrairí tígis—household articles  
deisiúim—I repair  
déanamh suas—I mount  
bronnaim—I bestow  
lá com-aim a beirte—the anniversary of her birthday

## COMRAÓ.

- Is mian liom fáinne a ceannac.  
 Tá go maít, a úime uasail. Tá chuas  
 mór aca annseo agam le teasbáint  
 uuit. Seo cás o'fáimní an-breadsta  
 ar fad agus iad ar gac luac.  
 Cé méad a beaó ar an gceann seo atá  
 maisiúte le néamanna agus le rúibíní?  
 Sé punnt deas atá air sin.  
 Tá sé ró-údor ar fad.  
 Cé méad a tabairt ar ceann, o'áile?  
 Ní raicinn ear dá punnt deas ar caoi'r bit.  
 Céard faoi'n gceann seo—rúibín curta  
 roir dá néamainn? [atá air?  
 Taitnigean sé go ri-maít liom. Cé méad  
 dá punnt deas.  
 Taitnigean an véanam suas go han-maít  
 liom, agus tá oricle breada ó na  
 néamanna.  
 Feicim nac éasgaró dallao mullós a  
 cur ortsa i gcúrsaí seó. Ór oet  
 gearait deas atá sa bpáinne sin, agus  
 cé go bfuil na néamanna beas go  
 leor is den céad sgoit iad, agus tá  
 gearraó iongantac veas ortsa.  
 Sílim go mber a úiol méro ann. Tógfa mé é.  
 Go raib maít agad, a úime uasail.  
 Cuirfe mé sa mbosca beas seo uuit é.  
 Seo uuit an aomáil.  
 An nveisigean sib uaireadóirí annseo?  
 Snimto gac sóro veisiúacán, a úime  
 uasail.  
 Buo maít liom go nveanpá an t-uaireadóir  
 seo do veisiú dom. Sílim go bfuil  
 an príom-preabán briste.  
 Fan go bpeice mé. Sead, tá an príom-  
 preabán briste, agus teastuigean  
 glanaó ón uaireadóir, freisim.  
 Cé méad a cosnóca sé ar fad?  
 Tmceall cúis sgilleaca.  
 Tá go maít. Fágfa mé agat é.

- Is mian liom—I wish,  
 desire  
 tacar, chuas—a col-  
 lection, an assort-  
 ment  
 ar gac luac—at all  
 prices  
 ró-údor—too dear  
 ní raicinn ear—I  
 would not pay  
 more than  
 curta—set, placed  
 go ri-maít—very  
 well  
 an véanam suas—the  
 setting  
 oricle—sparkle  
 éasgaró—easy  
 dallao mullós do cur  
 ar—to deceive.  
 i gcúrsaí seó—in  
 matters relating to  
 jewels  
 is den céad sgoit iad  
 —they are of the  
 first water  
 tá gearraó veas ortsa  
 —they are well cut  
 beró a úiol méro ann  
 —it will be big  
 enough  
 aomáil—a receipt  
 veisigim—I repair  
 príom-preabán—main-  
 spring  
 glanaó—cleaning

## LESSON XXX.

104. The verbal noun in its syntactical constructions resembles other nouns.  
 It is generally, however, placed at the end of the sentence.  
 We find it in its various cases like other nouns.  
 Nom.: is fearr uuit imteact, you had better go; is leat véanam, the deal is yours.  
 Acc.: uubairt sé liom gan a marbaó, he told me not to kill it. To put  
 a verbal noun as a negative, gan is used.  
 Dat.: o'iarr sé orm an coirce a baint, he asked me to reap the oats.  
 a here comes from oo, to.  
 Gen.: gíl sé nac raib sé i noon a bainte, he thought that he was not able  
 to cut it.
105. The verbal noun is followed by the genitive to express the object of an  
 action which is proceeding:  
 Example: bí sé ag baint na móns, he was cutting the turf.  
 When the noun expressing the object is put before the verbal noun  
 the initial of the latter is aspirated: an bótar a bí sé a véanam, the road  
 he was making.  
 A construction of the type of the English infinitive is expressed by  
 putting the object of the action before the verbal noun: uubairt sí leo na  
 ba a bleasán, she told them to milk the cows.  
 Purpose is expressed by putting le, un (cun) before the first noun:  
 tug sé corrán do leis an gcoirce a baint, he gave him a sickle to reap the  
 oats.  
 When the agent is the same throughout, it is preferable to have a  
 verb: cuaró sé amac go mbaineaó (subjunctive) sé an coirce, he went  
 out to reap the oats.
106. The verbal noun is occasionally used in repeated commands: gearra é  
 seo dom. é a gearraó? "Cut this for me." "I am to cut it?"  
 Phrases corresponding to a Gerund are expressed by agus + pronoun  
 followed by the verbal noun: táinig sé cugam agus é ag casinead, he  
 came to me crying; táinig sí istead agus í ag gáirí, she came in laughing.
- Exercise: Translate into English:—  
 Is fearr uuit tae, siúcra agus spíosraí a ceannac i siopa an lón-  
 ceannairde. O'iarr sí ortsa na ba a bleasán. Tug sé airgead doib leis  
 an bplúr a ceannac.  
 Translate into Irish:—  
 He went to the jeweller's shop to buy a ring. He told me not to sell  
 it. He came to me laughing. I did not see the clock he was buying.  
 He told me to buy him a suit of clothes and not to give more than six  
 pounds for it. Wait until I go out to you. What ought I (is cearr  
 uim) do with this? (Go) Sell it.



## COMMERCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

### DATES.

The most usual ways of writing the date in Irish are the following :

Dublin, 7th March, 1928. *Baile Áta Cliaí, 7<sup>ao</sup> Márta, 1928.*

Galway, 3rd April, 1928. *Saillim, an 3<sup>ao</sup> (lá) o' Aibreán, 1928.*

The first of these is the most used.

### NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

There is no proper equivalent of Mr. or Esq. in Irish. The Irish word *uasal*, *noble*, is used by some, and is inserted between the name and surname, as, *Amháil uasal Ó Donnait*, Mr. Andrew O'Donnell.

#### Examples :

Mr. John Murphy, *Seán Ó Murcháda,*  
290 O'Connell Street, *290 Sráto Uí Conaill,*  
Dublin. *Baile Áta Cliaí.*

Messrs. P. O'Neill & Co., *P. Ó Néill & a Comh.,*  
Eyre Square, *An Fáitce Mór,*  
Galway. *Saillim.*

Messrs. O'Donoghue & Sons, *Ó Donnóda & a Clann Mac,*  
Patrick Street, *Sráto Pádraig,*  
Cork. *Corcaig.*

The Manager, *Daimisteoir*  
National Bank, *An Baine Náisiúnta,*  
Sligo. *Sligeac.*

The Managing Director. *{ An Stiúr-Daimisteoir.*  
*{ An Fos-Stiúrtóir.*

Mrs. O'Halloran. *Bean Uí Allmuráin.*  
Mrs. William Lydon. *Bean Liam Uí Lardéain.*

Miss Naughton.  
Miss Burke.

*Ingean Uí Neachtáin.*  
*Ingean an Búrcáig.*

(Better with Christian name  
as) :

Miss Brigid O'Flaherty.

*Orígio ní Flaithearta.*

### BEGINNING OF LETTERS :

Dear Sir,

*{ A Dúine Cóir,*  
*{ A Cara,*

Dear Sirs,  
Gentlemen,

*{ A Daoine Córa,*

Madam,

*{ A Bean Cóir,*  
*{ A Cara,*

I beg to acknowledge receipt  
of your letter of the 10th ult.

*Fuair mé do leitir fá dáta*  
*an deicéad (10<sup>ao</sup>) lá den mí*  
*seo caitead.*

We are in receipt of your  
favour of the 5th inst.

*Fuairéamar do leitir fá dáta*  
*an 5<sup>ao</sup> lá (den mí).*

We confirm our letter of  
the . . .

*Tuagamair dearbú duit ar an*  
*leitir a cuireamar chuig an . . .*

We beg to inform you that . . .

*{ Is mian linn cur i n-iúl*  
*{ duit . . .*  
*{ Is mian linn sgeala a tab-*  
*{ airt duit . . .*

Referring to your letter of  
the . . .

*Mair le gnota na leitre a*  
*cuir tú chuiginn an . . .*

In reply to your post-card of  
the . . .

*I bfreagra ar do cárta posta*  
*fá dáta . . .*

We regret to have to inform  
you that . . .

*Is dona linn go bfuil oráinn*  
*a ráb leat . . .*

*or*

*Is oí linn innsean duit . . .*

I have duly received . . . { FUAIR mé . . . 1 SCEART.  
TÁ . . . fáigste 1 SCEART AGAM.

We have just received . . . TÁMAID TAR ÉIS . . . A FÁIGAIL.

We beg to inform you that  
we have forwarded you . . . IS MIAN LINN SGÉALA A TABAIRT  
DUIT SUR CUIREAMAR CUGAD . . .

In confirmation of our tele-  
gram of yesterday . . . MAR D'EARBÚ AR AN TOIB-  
TEACHTAIREACHT A CUIREAMAR INDE  
CUGAD . . .

### ENDING OF LETTERS.

There are no well-established letter-endings in Irish. The following are commonly used :

We are, yours faithfully, Sinne, le meas mór,  
or  
Sinne,

In private letters, phrases like BEIR BEANNACT, OR BEIR BUARD  
AGUS BEANNACT followed by mise, OR mise, DO CARA, are used.

Awaiting your further orders AG SÚIL LE TUILLEAM ORDUIGTE  
. . . (OR SGÉALA) UAIT . . .

Awaiting your reply . . . AG FUIREAC LE SGÉALA UAIT . . .

Thanking you, we remain, le buirdeachas mór, sinne,

### Examples of Commercial Letters.

LONDON, 15<sup>th</sup> Mí na  
NOVÁIS, 1927.

DO SEÁN Ó BEIRN,  
AN MUILEANN CEARR.  
A DUINE CÓIR,  
TÁMAID FÁ CUMADAIN AGAD FÁ'N  
LEITIR A CUIR TÚ CUGAIMN AN  
12<sup>th</sup> LÁ DEN MÍ SEO A RAIB ORDÚ  
MHETI AR 300 BOSGA SIÚCRA.  
CUIRFEAR NA HEARRAID DO RÉIR

LONDON, 15<sup>th</sup> December,  
1927.

Mr. John O'Beirn,  
Mullingar.  
Dear Sir,  
I beg to acknowledge receipt  
of your favour of the 12<sup>th</sup>  
instant, containing an order for  
300 cases of sugar.  
The order will be shipped by

AN ORDUIGTE CUGAD AR AN NGAL-  
LUING "Sail-Chuach" A SEOLPAS  
AS SEO AN 28<sup>th</sup> LÁ DEN MÍ SEO.  
CUIRPE MÉ DOMHACHTÁLA AN LUC-  
TUIGTE AGUS NA TIOMAIN-FÁIR-  
NÉISEADA, JRL., SO DTÍ T'OIPIG 1  
MBÁILE ÁTA CLIAIT, MAR D'IARR  
TÚ.

Maille le buirdeachas,  
mise,  
LIAM Ó CONCUBAIR.

12<sup>th</sup> Eanáir, 1928.

Séamus Mac Donnchada J A Com.  
GAILLIM.  
A DUINE CÓIR,  
FUIREAMAR 1 SCEART NA HEARR-  
AID ÚO A RAIB A DTIOMAIN-  
FÁIRNÉIS AR £50 (LEIT-CEAD PUNT)  
SA LEITIR A CUIR SIB CUGAIMN AN  
18<sup>th</sup> LÁ DEN MÍ SEO A CAITEAD.  
TÁMAID AG CUR CUGAIB LEIS AN  
LEITIR SEO AR SEIC AR AN AIRGEAD  
SIN. CUIRPE SIB, LEN' BUR DTOL,  
DOMHAIL CUGAIMN AIR.  
Sinne, a DUINE GEANAMLA,  
le meas mór ORAIB,  
DOO MAG RIADA J A Com.

3<sup>rd</sup> Bealtaine, 1928.

S. Ó CONAILL,  
LUIMNEAC.  
A CARA,  
SEO CUGAD FÁIRNÉIS CUNNTAIS,  
AGUS DÁ RÉIR, TÁ £312 AGAIMN ORT.  
LEIS AN MÉRO SIN A CUR ANN  
DUINN FÉIM, TÁ BILLE TRÍOCAD  
LÁ ÓN DÁTA SEO AR AR SON  
TARRAMGTE AMAIC AGAIMN ORT,  
MAR IS GNÁTAC.  
TÁ SÚIL AGAIMN, LE DO DTOL, SO

the steamer "Sail-Chuach,"  
which will sail from here on the  
28<sup>th</sup> of this month. In con-  
formity with your instructions,  
I will send the Bills of Lading  
and Invoices, etc., to your  
Dublin office.

Thanking you for this order,  
I remain, yours faithfully,  
W. O'Connor.

1<sup>st</sup> January, 1928.

Messrs. James MacDonagh & Co.  
Galway.  
Dear Sirs,  
We have duly received the  
goods for which your letter of  
the 18<sup>th</sup> ult. enclosed invoice  
amounting to £50.  
We have pleasure in sending  
you enclosed our cheque for  
this amount, of which please  
acknowledge receipt.  
We remain, Dear Sirs,  
Yours truly,  
A. Macready & Co.

3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1928.

Mr. J. O'Connell,  
Limerick.  
Dear Sir,  
We beg to enclose statement  
of account, showing a balance of  
£312 in our favour.  
In order to cover ourselves  
for this sum we have drawn  
upon you at 30 days from date,  
as usual.  
We beg you to be good enough

I have duly received . . . { FUAIR MÉ . . . 1 SCEART.  
TÁ . . . FÁIGTE 1 SCEART AGAM.

We have just received . . . TÁMAID TAR ÉIS . . . A FÁGAIL.

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(OR SGÉALA) UAIT . . .

Awaiting your reply . . . AG FUIREAC LE SGÉALA UAIT . . .

Thanking you, we remain, . . . LE BURDEACAS MÓR, SINNE,

### Examples of Commercial Letters.

LONDON, 15<sup>th</sup> Mí na  
NOVLÁIS, 1927.

DO SEÁN Ó BEIRN,  
AN MUILEANN CEARR.  
A DÚINE CÓIR,

TÁMAID PÁ CUMAID AGAD PÁ'N  
LEITIR A CUIR TÁ CUGAID AN  
12<sup>th</sup> LÁ DEN MÍ SEO A RAIB ORDU  
MINTI AR 300 BOSGA SIÚCRA.

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The order will be shipped by

AN ORDUIGTE CUGAID AR AN NGAL-  
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AS SEO AN 28<sup>th</sup> LÁ DEN MÍ SEO.  
CUIRFE MÉ DOMHACHTA AN LUC-  
TUIGTE AGUS NA TIOMAIN-FÁIR-  
NÉISEADA, 7RL., SO DTÍ TÓIFIS 1  
MBÁILE ÁTA CLIAIT, MAR D'IARR  
TÁ.

MAILLE LE BURDEACAS,  
MISE,  
LIAM Ó CONCUBAIR.

12<sup>th</sup> Eanáir, 1928.

SÉAMUS MAC DONNCHADHA 7 A Cóm.  
GAILLIMH.

A DÚINE CÓRA,

FUAIREAMAR 1 SCEART NA HEARR-  
AID UO A RAIB A DTIOMAIN-  
FÁIRNÉIS AR £50 (LEIT-CEAD PUNT)  
SA LEITIR A CUIR SIB CUGAID AN  
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TÁMAID AG CUR CUGAIB LEIS AN  
LEITIR SEO AR SEIC AR AN AIRGEAD  
SIN. CUIRFE SIB, LEN BUR DTOL,  
DOMHAIL CUGAID AIR.

SINNE, A DÚINE SEANAILA,  
LE MEAS MÓR ORAIB,  
DOO MAS RIAID 7 A Cóm.

34<sup>th</sup> Dealtaine, 1928.

S. Ó CONAILL,  
LUMNEAC.

A CARA,

SEO CUGAID FÁIRNÉIS CUNNTAIS,  
AGUS DÁ RÉIR, TÁ £312 AGAID ORT.

LEIS AN MÉID SIN A CUR ANN  
DÚINN PÉIN, TÁ BILLE TRÍOCAD  
LÁ ON DÁTA SEO AR AR SON  
TARRAINGTE AMAIC AGAID ORT,  
MAR IS GNÁTAC.

TÁ SUIL AGAID, LE DO TOL, SO

the steamer "Sail-Chuach,"  
which will sail from here on the  
28<sup>th</sup> of this month. In con-  
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and Invoices, etc., to your  
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A. Macready & Co.

3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1928.

MR. J. O'CONNELL,  
LIMERICK.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to enclose statement  
of account, showing a balance of  
£312 in our favour.

In order to cover ourselves  
for this sum we have drawn  
upon you at 30 days from date,  
as usual.

We beg you to be good enough

noéanfa tú ar mbille éilíste a  
eineadú.

Simne, le meas mór,  
Tomás Ó Neachtain 7 a Comh.

20<sup>th</sup> Márta, 1928.

Pádraig Ó Gallcobair 7 a Comh.,  
Londain.

A Daoine Cóna,

Támaro go díreach tar éis bur  
leitir fá dáta an 9<sup>th</sup> lá a  
fágail agus támaro fá cumaoin  
as ucht bur dtairsgeana  
go noéanfa sib gnóta dáir fcom-  
luet i Londain.

Tá dúil mór againn le tamall  
ar ngnóta sa fcoiscirí a méadó,  
agus tairseint ar bit ma taob  
seo is mian lib leagan os ar  
fcomhair beiró ádas orainn é a  
méadó go cúramac.

Is mian linn meabruí daoib  
ar faill gur gnáta le n-ar  
nngótaíais uilí ar n-earraró a  
ceannac ar a fcostas féin agus  
annsin iad a díol sa limistéar  
atá ceapta dóib ar an airgead  
atá socruigte roim ré.

Beiró ádas orainn sgéala a  
fágail uaid faoi seo.

Simne, le meas mór,  
Donnca Ó Cathail 7 a Comh.

31<sup>st</sup> Iúil, 1928.

Muintir Uí Easra,  
Baile Áta Cliait.

A Daoine Cóna,

I bpreasra ar an leitir a  
cuir sib iné eugam, is mian  
liom ar an látair seo sgéala a

to honour our draft, and  
remain,

Yours faithfully,  
Thomas Naughton & Co.

20th March, 1928.

Messrs. Patrick Gallagher & Co.,  
London.

Dear Sirs,

We have just received your  
favour of the 9th instant, and  
thank you for your offer to  
represent our firm in London.

For some time past, we have  
been anxious to extend our  
operations abroad, and we shall  
be glad to consider any proposal  
in this connection which you  
may care to place before us.

We avail ourselves of this  
opportunity in order to point  
out that all our Agents buy on  
their own account, and sell the  
goods in the territory of the  
Agency at prices fixed before-  
hand.

Awaiting the pleasure of hear-  
ing from you,

We are, Dear Sirs,  
Yours faithfully,  
Denis Cahill & Co.

31st July, 1928.

Messrs. O'Hara & Co.,  
Dublin.

Dear Sirs,

In reply to your letter of  
yesterday, I hasten to inform  
you that your traveller, Mr.

cur eugaib go raib bur dtais-  
tealard, an búrcac, go dti  
mé. Dia Satairn seo caitte.

Ciú gur teasbám sé a lán som-  
pláí dom a fcuirfimm ar óráid  
eile go leor spéise ionnta,  
is ot liom a ráib lib go bfuil a  
laśao sin gnóta dá óéanam  
annseo fá látair is nac dtis  
liom don ordú a cur eugaib.

Nuair a beas an saogal ma  
cóir féin, cuirpe mé sgéala  
aris eugaib.

Mise,  
Brian Ó loctamn.

Burke, called on me last Satur-  
day.

Although he showed me  
several samples which I think  
might be of considerable interest  
upon another occasion, I regret  
to say that, having regard to  
the dullness of business at the  
present time, I find myself  
unable to send you any orders.

As soon as affairs become  
more normal, I shall write to  
you again.

In the meantime, I remain,  
Yours faithfully,  
Bryan O'Loughlin.



# LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS

The so-called Irregular Verbs are partial survivals of Old Irish conjugations, such as *íteann sé, he eats*; future, *íos(p)á sé* (formed from an old s-subjunctive); *beirteann sí, she bears*, etc.; future, *béarfa sí* (from an old é-future).

The Defective Verbs are those which are wanting in certain tenses, as, *téirveann sé, he goes*, has a past tense supplied by *cuair sé*, and future by *raíá sé*.

## IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

| VERBAL NOUN                | IMPERATIVE<br>2nd Sing.  | INDICATIVE                        |                              | FUTURE                       | SUBJUNCTIVE<br>PRESENT                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                            |                          | Present                           | Past                         |                              |                                                 |
| breít, to bear, bearing.   | Beir.                    | Beirteann sé.                     | Rug sé.                      | béarfa sé.                   | Ío mbeir sé.                                    |
| breít ar, to catch.        | Beir ar.                 | Beirteann sé ar.                  | Rug sé ar.                   | béarfa sé ar.                | Ío mbeir sé ar.                                 |
| clós, cloisceáil, to hear. | { Clain.<br>Clois.       | { Cluineann sé.<br>Cluiseann sé.  | Cuala sé.                    | { Cluimpe sé.<br>Cluipse sé. | { Ío scluime sé.<br>Ío scluise sé.              |
| oéanaí, to do.             | Oéan.                    | { Oéanaí sé.<br>á sñios sé.       | { Rime sé.<br>ní oéanaí sé.  | Oéanaí sé.                   | Ío noéana sé.                                   |
| íol, to go, going.         | Téirí.                   | Téirveann sé.                     | { Cuair sé.<br>ní oéanaí sé. | Raíá sé.                     | Ío oíré sé.                                     |
| íabáil, to go, to take     | Íab.                     | Íabann sé.                        | Íab sé.                      | Íabfa sé.                    | Ío íabá sé.                                     |
| íeáil, to get, find.       | Íeá.                     | Íeáann sé.                        | Íeá sé.                      | { Íeáfa sé.<br>ní íeá sé.    | Ío íeá sé.                                      |
| íeiceáil, to see.          | Íeic.                    | Íeiceann sé.                      | { Íeic sé.<br>ní íeic sé.    | { Íeicfa sé.<br>ní íeic sé.  | Ío íeice sé.                                    |
| íte, to eat, eating.       | Ít.                      | íteann sé.                        | O'it sé.                     | íosfa sé.                    | { Ío n-ite sé.<br>(Ío n-íos sé)                 |
| íáó, to say, saying.       | Íabair.                  | { Íeic sé.<br>ní íeic sé.         | Íeic sé.                     | { Íeicfa sé.<br>ní íeic sé.  | Ío n-abra sé.                                   |
| íabair, to give, giving.   | Íabair.                  | { Íeic sé.<br>ní íeic sé.         | Íeic sé.                     | { Íeicfa sé.<br>ní íeic sé.  | Ío n-abra sé.                                   |
| íeáct, to come, coming.    | { Íeá.<br>Íeáí.<br>Íeáí. | { Íeá sé.<br>Íeáí sé.<br>Íeáí sé. | Íeáí sé.                     | Íeáí sé.                     | { Ío n-ite sé.<br>Ío n-íos sé.<br>Ío n-abra sé. |

## VOCABULARY.

A

Δ, *interjec.* prefixed to *voc. case* :  
 Δ Σεάν, Δ θυνη uasail, etc.  
 Δ, his, her, their  
 Δ, used before numerals not followed  
 by nouns, Δ τρι, Δ κυγ  
 Δ', form of Δς used before *verbal*  
*nouns* beginning with consonant  
 Δ, weakened form of το used before  
*verbal noun* : Δ παζάιλ, Δ θεαργατο  
 Δβαίτε, homewards, towards home  
 Δ, but  
 Δα, at them, of them ; θυνη Δα,  
 one of them  
 Δδαν, *m.*, an extent of space or time  
 Δδ, *m.*, luck.  
 Δδαν, *f.*, a horn.  
 Δδδαν, *m.*, material, subject : Δδδαν  
 κυλαο, material for a suit ;  
 Δδδαν λείγιν, a school subject  
 Δδδαν, *ver.*, says ; Δδδαν, said,  
*past tense* of Δδδαν  
 Δδδαν, *m.*, wood, timber  
 Δδδαν, *f.*, a receipt.  
 Δδ, *m.*, the air  
 Δς, at ; compounded with *pers.*  
*prons.*, Δςαν, Δςαν, etc.  
 Δςαν, *f.*, the face ; le haςαν, for ;  
 Δςαν, in front of  
 Δςαν, and  
 Δςαν, ripe  
 Δςαν, *f.*, electricity ; ρονός Δςαν,ise,  
 an electric brush.  
 Δςαν, *m.*, April  
 Δςαν, in *phr.* : n-Δςαν le, near,  
 close to  
 Δςαν, *f.*, disease  
 Δςαν, *f.*, Δ. ceoil, a concert  
 Δςαν, *f.*, pleasure, desire ; τὰ mb'Δςαν  
 leat, would you mind  
 Δςαν, *m.*, doubt  
 Δςαν, *f.*, time, weather  
 Δςαν, *ver.*, although ; Δςαν, *ver.*  
 Δςαν, although not

Δςαν, *m.*, a name  
 Δςαν, *f.*, I name  
 Δςαν, *f.*, aunt  
 Δςαν, *f.*, an ark ; Δςαν ηαοise,  
 Noah's ark  
 Δςαν, *f.*, direction ; Δςαν Δςαν, *f.*,  
 from all quarters  
 Δςαν, *m.*, arithmetic  
 Δςαν, *f.*, a convenience, a useful  
 contrivance  
 Δςαν, *m.*, money ; Δ. burde,  
 gold coin ; Δ. seal, silver coin  
 Δςαν, roomy, spacious  
 Δςαν, I hear, I feel.  
 Δςαν, in *phr.* : n-Δςαν, engaged  
 Δςαν, le h-Δςαν, beside, near  
 Δςαν, *f.*, anything useful or con-  
 venient  
 Δςαν, useful, convenient  
 Δςαν, I remove, shift  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a shifter (theatre)  
 Δςαν, *f.*, a place  
 Δςαν, *m.*, pleasure, delight  
 Δςαν, *f.*, regret  
 Δςαν, I recognise  
 Δςαν, certain ; also Δςαν  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a brood  
 Δςαν, I import  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a wardrobe  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a railway carriage  
 Δςαν, beautiful  
 Δςαν, *m.*, time  
 Δςαν, out (motion) ; Δςαν 's Δςαν,  
 altogether, entirely  
 Δςαν, only, alone, merely  
 Δςαν, to-morrow  
 Δςαν, *f.*, a theatre  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a spectator  
 Δςαν, thus, so  
 Δςαν, *m.*, uncle ; *decl.* like Δςαν  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a song  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a singer  
 Δςαν, awkward, clumsy  
 Δςαν, astray ; τὰ vul Δςαν οντ, you  
 are mistaken

b.

Δςαν, outside  
 Δςαν, the  
 Δςαν, *intens. part.* ; Δςαν-Δςαν, a great  
 day ; Δςαν-Δςαν, very big  
 Δςαν, *f.*, breath  
 Δςαν, hither, to this side  
 Δςαν, *m.*, soul  
 Δςαν, *m.*, soup  
 Δςαν, *m.*, an anchor  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a simpleton  
 Δςαν, up from below  
 Δςαν, there, in it  
 Δςαν, *m.*, sauce, condiment  
 Δςαν, here  
 Δςαν, yonder, over there  
 Δςαν, to-night  
 Δςαν, now  
 Δςαν, thither, to that side  
 Δςαν, down from above  
 Δςαν, delightful  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a guest  
 Δςαν, one, any  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a fair  
 Δςαν-Δςαν, the same colour  
 Δςαν, eleven  
 Δςαν, anybody  
 Δςαν, *f.*, age  
 Δςαν, *m.*, folk, people ; Δςαν τ-Δςαν Δςαν,  
 the young folk  
 Δςαν, on ; Δςαν Δςαν so, so that  
 Δςαν, our  
 Δςαν, because  
 Δςαν, *m.*, bread  
 Δςαν, both  
 Δςαν, in *phr.* Δςαν Δςαν, etc., the  
 day before yesterday ; Δςαν  
 Δςαν, after to-morrow  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a stage  
 Δςαν, I raise ; Δςαν, *ver.*,  
 used to raise  
 Δςαν, last night  
 Δςαν, ever (past)  
 Δςαν, again  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a vessel, a ship  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a house, a dwelling  
 Δςαν, out of  
 Δςαν, *m.*, an ass  
 Δςαν, *f.*, the armpit  
 Δςαν, *m.*, joy, delight, pleasure  
 Δςαν, *m.*, father ; Δςαν Δςαν, grand-  
 father  
 Δςαν, *m.*, a relapse  
 Δςαν, I alter, change

ba, was  
 báboς, *f.*, a doll  
 bácaíl, *f.*, baking  
 bácaim le, interfere with ; ná bac  
 leis, don't mind him, it  
 bacla, *f.*, the arms as a support  
 báto, *m.*, a boat  
 bátoíreact, *f.*, boating  
 bágaiste, *m.*, luggage  
 baile, *m.*, a town ; sa mbaile, at  
 home  
 bam-claraige, *f.*, an actress  
 báme, *f.*, whiteness  
 bamim, I cut ; I take from (with Δςαν)  
 bamisteoir, *m.*, a manager  
 bamne, *m.*, milk  
 bamr, cutting, pulling  
 bamrigeanna, *f.*, a lady  
 báire, *m.*, goal  
 báille, *m.*, a barrel  
 báisín, *m.*, a basin  
 báisteac, *f.*, rain  
 báiteas, *m.*, the crown of the head,  
 also báitis, *f.*  
 ball, *m.*, an article ; Δςαν ball, pre-  
 sently, by-and-by  
 balls, *m.*, a wall  
 bán, white  
 banais, *f.*, a wedding  
 banaltara, *f.*, a nurse  
 banb, *m.*, a young pig  
 banc, *m.*, a bank  
 ban-cáillíur, *f.*, a dressmaker  
 banháil, *f.*, opinion ; mo banháil,  
 it is my opinion  
 bardaigeact, *f.*, bardship  
 barr, *m.*, head, top ; Δςαν barr,  
 excellent  
 bata, *m.*, stick  
 beao, would be  
 beas, small, little  
 beasán, *m.*, a little  
 beasnac, almost  
 bealac, *m.*, way  
 beal feirstoe, Belfast  
 bealtame, *f.*, May  
 bean, *f.*, a woman  
 beanna, *f.*, a fork  
 beannaict, *f.*, a blessing, greeting  
 bearla, *m.*, English, language

beanna, *f.*, a gap  
 beannaíocht, *m.*, shaving  
 beannaím, I shave  
 beannaíocht, *m.*, a barber  
 beart, *m.*, a bale, bundle  
 béas, *m.*, custom  
 beatha, *f.*, life; sé 'o beatha, welcome  
 béile, *m.*, a meal  
 béim gotha, *m.*, accent  
 beirim, I take; bear  
 beirt, *f.*, two persons  
 beirte, lá com-amh a beirte, the anniversary of her birthday  
 beirt, *m.*, a vest  
 beirtíocht, *m.*, an animal; beirtíocht, cattle  
 beó, alive, lively  
 beódamhail, sprightly, animated.  
 beoir, *f.*, g. beora, beer  
 b'fíú, it were worth  
 bí, be  
 bí, was  
 bia, *m.*, food  
 bia-áiríocht, *m.*, menu card  
 bille, *m.*, a bill  
 bíim, I am wont to be  
 bíocht, I was being  
 bíocht, *m.*, flattery; a' déanamh bíochtair le, flattering  
 blaisim, I taste  
 blá, *m.*, a flower  
 blá-éadach, *f.*, a flower-bed  
 blasta, delicious, tasty  
 blánuigim, I smoothe, I press  
 bléat-Chia, Dublin  
 bliadain, *f.*, a year  
 blište, cáil blište (blište) na bó, the milking girl  
 bó, *f.*, a cow  
 bochtán, *m.*, a poor person  
 bog, soft  
 bogaim, I move, stir; a' bogadh é, moving about  
 boige, *f.*, softness  
 bóirín, *m.*, a lane  
 bonn, cuirim b. faoi, I enquire about  
 bovo, *m.*, a table; ar bovo, on board (ship)  
 bogsa, *m.*, a box, a case  
 bó, *f.*, a booth  
 bóthán, *m.*, a hut  
 bóthóg, *f.*, a tent, a hut  
 bóthar, *m.*, a road

bráca, *m.*, a harrow  
 bráicín, *m.*, a shed  
 bráige, *m.*, mustard  
 brama, *m.*, a colt  
 brannar, *m.*, a fallow field  
 brannas, *m.*, brandy  
 brat, *m.*, a cloth, a covering  
 breas, fine  
 bréagán, *m.*, a toy  
 breahtuigim, I look; breahtnú, looking  
 breiteam, *m.*, a judge  
 Brianas, an Brianas, Mr. O'Brien  
 breicasta, *m.*, breakfast  
 brisim, I break  
 brishte, *m.*, breeches  
 bró, *f.*, a handmill  
 bronnaim, I bestow  
 brotall, *m.*, heat, warmth  
 bróg, *f.*, a shoe  
 brotla, *m.*, a furnace  
 bruas, *m.*, brink, edge  
 bruas, *m.*, a crushing; bruas, mór ban, a great throng of women  
 bruit-a-las, *f.*, violent hurry  
 bruite, cooked, boiled  
 buacac, luxuriant  
 buacail, *m.*, a boy  
 buailim, I strike; buail pút, sit down  
 buicéirín, *m.*, a little bucket  
 buiríocht, thankful  
 buirí, yellow; aingeal b., gold coin  
 buiríocht, *m.*, thanks  
 buiríocht, *f.*, a yellow-hammer  
 buiríocht, *m.*, a bottle  
 buille, *m.*, a stroke, a blow  
 bun, *m.*, bottom, base  
 bun-aoir, rather dear  
 bunóc, *f.*, a baby  
 bun-urlár, *m.*, ground floor  
 bus, *m.*, a bus

C

cá, where  
 cab, *m.*, lip  
 cabail, *f.*, a blouse  
 cabair, *f.*, help  
 cabaire, *m.*, a chatterer

cábán, *m.*, a tent, a booth  
 cabair, *f.*, I help  
 cabas, *m.*, pavement, causeway  
 cá, everybody  
 cá, why?  
 cá, how long?  
 cá, an enquiry; oifis na cá, the enquiry office  
 cá, coffee  
 cáil, *f.*, reputation  
 cáilín, *m.*, a girl  
 cáilleas, *f.*, an old woman, a hag  
 cáimse, *f.*, a jumper  
 cáim, *f.*, a tax  
 cáim, I fault or dispraise  
 cáimín, *m.*, a cap  
 cáir, *f.*, a cart  
 cáir, *f.*, coating on the tongue  
 cáirte, *m.*, a pillar  
 cáisleán, *m.*, a castle  
 cáiteam-aimse, *m.*, pastime  
 cáitim, I spend, use, waste; cáitim tobac, I smoke; cáitead, was spent; past  
 cáitim, I must  
 cáil, *m.*, cabbage; cáilín cáil, kitchen garden  
 cáil, *m.*, want, necessity  
 cáilín, *f.*, a canal  
 cánta, *m.*, a junk, a portion  
 cáosa, fifty  
 cáoi, *f.*, way, manner; ar cáoi 'n bí, anyhow, at any rate  
 cáomim, I cry  
 cáol, narrow; cáol víreac, straight, direct  
 cáolúigim, I narrow  
 cáora, *f.*, a sheep  
 cáoiríocht, *f.*, mutton  
 cápaill, *m.*, a horse  
 cára, *f.*, a friend  
 cárbao, *m.*, a carriage, chariot  
 cárr, *m.*, a car  
 cárra, c. sleamhán, a sledge  
 cárnán, *m.*, a heap  
 cárráiste, *m.*, a railway compartment  
 cárt, *m.*, a card  
 cártannac, friendly  
 cásan, *m.*, a path  
 cása, *m.*, a cough  
 cáso, *f.*, a coat  
 cá, *m.*, a cat

ca, *m.*, a battle  
 cá, *f.*, a city  
 cá, Charles  
 cá, a chair  
 cá, who, which; cá is moite de, except  
 cá, a lesson  
 cá, a plough  
 cá, an hundred; pl. cá, first  
 cá, permissible  
 cá, the same  
 cá, hundredfold  
 cá, already  
 cá, I bind, tie  
 cá, head, top, end; pá cá, after, at the end of  
 cá, a bolster  
 cá, buying  
 cá, a merchant  
 cá, I buy; v.n., cá, cé, I judge, think; cé, settled, planned out  
 cá, a hen; cá, a turkey  
 cá, what  
 cá, a forge; uam na cá, one's turn in a forge or wherever persons are awaiting their turn  
 cá, wrong, amiss  
 cá, right, proper  
 cá, four; cá, fourteen  
 cá, a quarter  
 cá, forty  
 cá, four persons  
 cá, whoever; cá, whoever  
 cá, a quay, a wharf, a jetty  
 cá, conceal  
 cá, (and f.), a spouse, a mate  
 cá, together  
 cá, wax  
 cá, a plaster, a poultice  
 cá, four  
 cá, with neg., nothing  
 cá, music  
 cá, orchestra  
 cá, musician  
 cá, who, what  
 cá, sense  
 cá, whoever, whatever  
 cá, (so), although

cineas, *m.*, race; an cineas daonna, the human race  
 cineál, *m.*, kind, sort  
 cineálta, kindly, gentle  
 cinnte, surely, certainly  
 cionn, éar cionn, excellent  
 cíor, *f.*, a comb  
 cíos, *m.*, rent  
 cíorcal, cíorcall, *m.*, a circle  
 cipín, *m.*, a match  
 cisteana, *f.*, a kitchen  
 cit, *m.*, a shower  
 clabar, *m.*, a shelf  
 clann, *f.*, children  
 clár, *m.*, a table, board; c. rub, blackboard; c. maiseácláim, dressing table  
 clár-bá, *m.*, a barge  
 clárúigim, I register  
 clárúighe, registered  
 clé, ar clé, on the left side  
 cleas, *m.*, a feat  
 cleasac, *m.*, roof  
 cléireac, *m.*, a clerk  
 cleite, *m.*, a quill  
 cliairíge, *m.*, an actor  
 cliaí fúasta, *f.*, a harrow  
 cloch, *f.*, g. cloiche, a stone  
 clog, *m.*, a clock  
 cloisim, I hear  
 cluas, *f.*, an ear; tá cluas le héisteac air, he listens intently  
 clúuigim, I cover; *v.n.*, clúuac  
 cluice, *m.*, a game  
 cluigim, *m.*, a gong  
 clúim, *m.*, feathers, down  
 cnáim, *m.*, pl. cnáma, cnámaí, a bone  
 cnapaím, I collect into heaps  
 cnapós, c. sneacsa, a snow-ball  
 cnocán, *m.*, a hillock  
 cnuas, *m.*, a collection  
 coas, *m.*, a cock (hay)  
 cócaire, *m.*, a cook  
 corla, *m.*, sleep; tá sé 'na corla, he is asleep  
 corluigim, I sleep  
 coguas, *m.*, soft palate  
 coguis, *f.*, a drug  
 cóib, *f.*, a copy  
 coróce, ever (future)  
 coiscioic, foreign  
 coiscioic, *f.*, a foreign country

coisilt, *f.*, saving, sparing; banc coisilte, savings bank  
 coileac, *m.*, a cock; c. prannac, turkey cock; c. feara, pheasant  
 coill, *f.*, a wood  
 comhlionaim, I fulfil, carry out  
 comín, *m.*, a rabbit  
 comneall, *f.*, a candle  
 comnleoir, *m.*, a candlestick  
 cóir, just, fair, honourable  
 cóir, *f.*, contrivance, apparatus; c. taoille, favourable tide  
 coirce, *m.*, oats  
 coire, *m.*, a cauldron  
 cóiríge, arranged, ornamented  
 cois, beside; cois na feara, the seaside  
 coisíre, *m.*, a pedestrian  
 coisín, *m.*, a holder; c. tuóige, a cigar holder  
 cóisir, *f.*, a festive party; cóisir sháiríar, a picnic  
 colceadar, *m.*, a cousin  
 colm, *m.*, a dove  
 colmlann, *f.*, a dove-cote  
 colúr, *m.*, a pigeon  
 com, *m.*, the waist.  
 cóim, as, so  
 com-aimm, lá c. a beirte, the anniversary of her birthday  
 comair, *f.*, presence; os comair, in the presence of, over against  
 comairle, *f.*, advice  
 comairligim, I advise  
 comairíim, I count  
 comartha, *m.*, a sign  
 comsair, *m.*, convenience; daoí's comsair, suitable arrangements  
 comluic, *m.*, a company  
 comnuir, *f.*, a dwelling; i gc., always; tá sé 'na c., he lives, dwells  
 compóir, *f.*, ease, comfort  
 compóiríeac, comfortable  
 compóiríeacmáil, comfortable  
 compóra, *m.*, camphor  
 comra, *m.* (and *f.*), a large box, a chest  
 contaíairt, *f.*, danger  
 conson, *m.*, consonant  
 cor, ar cor ar bit, at all  
 Corcaig, Cork  
 corn, *m.*, a goblet, a cup

cornaim, I roll up  
 corn-clár, *m.*, a side-board  
 corra, *f.*, a stall  
 corrac, unsteady  
 corrán, *m.*, a sickle  
 corruigim, I stir  
 corráir, *f.*, a fringe  
 cos, *f.*, a foot  
 cosaint, *v.n.* of cosaim, I defend  
 cosamail, like  
 cosamlaic, *f.*, likeness, similarity  
 cosnuigim, I cost  
 costas, *m.*, cost, expense  
 costasac, expensive  
 cóta, *m.*, a coat  
 craicim, I shake  
 crann, *m.*, a tree; crann solais, chandelier  
 craoib, *f.*, a branch; craoib an rannsa, first place in the class  
 craoib cosgair, *f.*, a trophy  
 creabhar, *m.*, a fork-cock of hay  
 creuim, I believe  
 críochnuigim, I finish, complete  
 crinlín, *m.*, a desk  
 crionna, wise  
 crios, *m.*, a belt  
 crocá, ar c., hanging  
 crocán, *m.*, a hall-stand  
 crocra, raised  
 croiceann, *m.*, a skin  
 croíre, *m.*, the heart; glionnra  
 éoróre, heartfelt joy  
 cromán, *m.*, c. luas, a fireshovel  
 cruac, *f.*, a rick  
 crúsga, a jug  
 crúsga, a jug  
 crúisgeán, *m.*, a cruet-stand  
 crúisgín, a small jar or jug  
 cruíneac, *f.*, wheat  
 cuan, *m.*, a harbour  
 cuairt, *f.*, a visit  
 cuairteoir, *m.*, a visitor  
 éuala, heard  
 cuairuigim, cuairtáigim, I search for  
 cuir, *f.*, portion, some; cuir aca, some of them  
 cuiríeacsa, *f.*, company  
 cuiríim, I help  
 cuirín, term of endearment; a cuirín, my dear  
 éús, five  
 éús, to, towards; comp. with pers. pron., éusam, éusao, etc.

cúigeas, five persons  
 cúile, abbrev. for gac uile, every  
 cuimilim, I rub.  
 cuimín, *f.*, memory, remembrance; is c. liom, I remember  
 cuimíne, *f.*, memory, remembrance; leac cuimíne, monument  
 cuimse, *f.*, measure, quantity  
 cúinne, *m.*, a corner  
 cuireas, *m.*, an invitation  
 cuirim, I put  
 cúirtín, *m.*, a curtain  
 cúis, *f.*, a cause; uéanpar sé c., it will do  
 cuiste, *f.*, pulse  
 cúiteam, *m.*, recompense  
 cuitsiúc, *m.*, rubber  
 cúl, *m.*, the back part, the rear; ar gcúl, backward  
 culair, *f.*, a suit, a costume  
 cuma, *f.*, form, appearance  
 cumas, narrow  
 cumas, *f.*, an obligation; pá cumas, obliged  
 cuimíuigim, I preserve, keep  
 cuimíeac, fragrance  
 cuimíán, *m.*, a perfume  
 éun, 'un, towards  
 cunnas, *m.*, an account  
 cúntar, *m.*, a counter  
 cupán, *m.*, a cup  
 cúpla, *m.*, a couple, a few  
 cur, putting, sowing, etc.; as cur seaca, freezing  
 cúram, *m.*, charge, responsibility  
 cúrsa, cúrsaí seora, matters relating to jewels

o

oá, if  
 oá, two (used with noun)  
 oabac, *f.*, a bath  
 o'áile, so, then  
 oáilim, I serve out  
 oáille, *f.*, blindness  
 oáingean, *m.*, a fortress  
 oáite, coloured  
 oáill, blind  
 oállao, v. mullós, deception; v. m. oó cur ar, to deceive



oalta, *m.*, a fosterling, follower  
 oán, *m.*, a poem  
 oanna, *an cine oanna*, the human race  
 oar, dear  
 oara, second  
 oat, *m.*, colour  
 oe, of, from; *comp.* with *pers.* pron., *oíom, oíot*, etc.  
 oeara, } severe, difficult  
 oearac, }  
 oearacat, *f.*, a difficulty  
 oéas, ten, -teen; *don oéas, oó oéas*, etc.  
 oesg-cumta, well-shaped, artistic  
 oesg-múinte, well-bred  
 oéalb, *f.*, a picture; a photograph  
 oéalbáoir, a sculptor  
 oeamán, *m.*, a demon; used in asseveration  
 oéanam, I do, make  
 oéantus, *m.*, manufacture  
 oéaroadom, *f.*, Thursday  
 oeargaim, I light (pipe, etc.)  
 oearmat, *m.*, forgetfulness; *mo oearmat* I forgot!  
 oéas, ó oéas, southward  
 anéas, from south  
 oéas, nice, pretty  
 oéas, *f.*, an ear of corn  
 oéasaire, *m.*, a fitter  
 oéasúcán, *m.*, a fitting (of clothes)  
 oéasuiğim, I fit; mend, etc.  
 oeiç, ten  
 oeiçneabhar, ten persons  
 oeiçuiğim, I hurry  
 oeil, *f.*, a lathe  
 oeiç, says  
 oeiçim, go o., indeed  
 oeiçeadó, *m.*, end  
 Oeiçeadó fogháin, *m.*, October  
 oeiçeanac, late  
 oeiçim, I say  
 oeiç, *an oeiç*, on the right hand side  
 oeiç, *an mo oeiç*, at my convenience  
 oeiçéal, *an o.*, on right hand side  
 oeiçuiğim, I repair  
 oen, of the  
 oeoç, *f.*, a drink  
 oeor, *f.*, a tear  
 Oia, *m.*, God  
 oiair, i n-, after; i mo oiair, after me

oiallao, *f.*, a saddle  
 oian, hard, severe  
 oíceall, *m.*, one's best; *an oíceall*, doing his best  
 oisliú, to pay over; take responsibility for debt  
 oinnéar, *m.*, dinner  
 oioçad, *m.*, refuse, the worst of anything  
 oíol, *m.*, a oíol, enough for him;  
 oíol ní, enough for a king  
 oíolaim, I sell  
 oíol-luicuiğim, I unload (ship)  
 oíom, from me  
 oíç, *m.*, want  
 oíç-tráig, *f.*, low-tide  
 oíú, to suck  
 oo, to, for; *comp.* with *pers. pron.*, oom, ouit, etc.  
 oócar, *m.*, harm  
 oóçr, tight, hard  
 oóçtúr, *m.*, a doctor  
 oó oéas, twelve  
 oóib, to them.  
 oóman, *m.*, the world, the earth  
 oóman, deep  
 Oóinnac, Sunday  
 oona, is oona liom, I regret  
 oon, to the  
 oonas, *m.*, bad luck; *tá an oonas air*, he is incorrigible  
 ooras, *m.*, door  
 oraio, *f.*, the mouth; *lán go oraio*, full to the door  
 oráma, *m.*, a drama, a play  
 orámuioçr, *f.*, plays in general  
 ore, *m.*, a dray  
 oreas, *m.*, a bout, a turn  
 oreisúir, *f.*, a sister  
 orioçair, *m.*, a brother  
 oris, *f.*, briar  
 orisiúir, *m.*, a dresser  
 oroç, bad  
 oroç-síon, *f.*, bad weather  
 oruioim, I close; I move towards, or close to  
 oruim, *m.*, the back  
 oual, *m.*, what is according to kind;  
 ní oual oó, it is not natural for him  
 oub, black  
 oubairt, said  
 ouç, *m.*, a dock for ships

ouçaire, *m.*, a dock  
 ouíom, *m.*, a short tobacco-pipe  
 ouíl, *f.*, desire  
 ouilleós, *f.*, a leaf of book  
 ouime, *m.*, a person; *pl. uoime*  
 ouínn, to us  
 oul, *v.n.* of téigim, I go; *as oul*  
 ouit, affecting you  
 ouín, *m.*, a fort, a fortress  
 ouínaim, I shut  
 ouíroal, *m.*, a cooing  
 ouscán, a parcel

## e.

é, he, it  
 ead, it; used only with *is* and *ní*  
 éadac, *m.*, cloth, clothes; *éadac cláir*, a table-cloth  
 éadán, *m.*, a face  
 eadón, namely, that is  
 éadrom, light, not heavy  
 eadán, *m.*, order, arrangement; i n-eadán, ready, arranged  
 eallós, *f.*, rack, bracket  
 éan, *m.*, a bird  
 éanáir, *m.*, January  
 éanlaic, *f.*, fowl, birds in general  
 earraç, *m.*, spring  
 earrad, *m.*, an article; *earrad*, goods, articles  
 éasçad, easy  
 easna, a rib  
 eatorra, between them  
 éigim, some, certain  
 eile, other, another  
 éiligiim, I demand; *bille éiligiçe, a draft (exchange)*  
 éilite, *f.*, a saucepan  
 émois, in phr. i né. le, together with, along with  
 emeaçú, to honour a draft (exchange)  
 émpaçt, in phr. i né. le, together with, along with  
 émin, *m.*, a little bird; *émin gé, a gosling*  
 éinne, anyone, any person  
 éinní, *m.*, anything  
 éire, *f.*, Ireland  
 éireannac, *m.*, an Irishman  
 éirigiim, I rise; *go n-éirigiç oo búçar*

leat, may your journey be successful  
 éis, after  
 éistim le, I listen to; *as éisteadt le*, listening to  
 eiteallaim, I fly; *as eiteallaiç, flying*  
 eitread, *f.*, a furrow  
 eoçair, *f.*, a key  
 eolac, *m.*, knowledge, information

## f

fá, under, in phrases *fá ceann*, within (a certain time), at the end of; *fá leit*, special; *fá seac*, respectively  
 fabra, *m.*, a fringe  
 fao, *m.*, length of time or space, *fao is*, as long as, while; *fao ó*, long ago; *an fao*, altogether, all, entirely  
 faoa, long  
 fásaim, I leave; *v.n.*, *fásail*  
 fásaim, I get; *v.n.*, *fásail*; *fásiçe*, got, received  
 fail, *f.*, a sty for pigs  
 fáil, *f.*, a bracelet  
 fáil, *f.*, an opportunity; *an fáil*, at a favourable opportunity  
 failliçe, *f.*, neglect; *leigim i bfaill*  
 içe, tuçaim failliçe i, I neglect  
 fáilte, *f.*, welcome; *fearao fáilte*, a hearty welcome  
 fáinne, *m.*, a ring  
 fáinnéis, *f.*, an account, a statement  
 fáirçe, *f.*, the sea; *cois na fáirçe*, the sea-side  
 fáirsing, extensive, plentiful  
 fáitçe, *f.*, a field, a green; *faiteçe imearta*, a playground  
 fáil, *m.*, a hedge  
 fallaim, *f.*, a cloak, a wrap  
 pámaire, *m.*, a tourist, a visitor to the sea-side  
 panaim, I stay, remain, await; *v.n.*, *panaçt*; *panaçt le*, awaiting  
 pánán, *m.*, a slope  
 pann-clúin, *m.*, down; *súsa pann-clúin*, a down-quilt  
 paobhar, *m.*, edge (of tools, weapons,

etc.); *barr maic* *paobair*, a good cutting edge  
*paol*, under, under it, under him;  
*paol láthair*, at present  
*paolte*, *m.*, relief, succour  
*paolín*, *m.*, a whiting  
*par-is-barr*, *par-is-barr*, *m.*, a balance, a remainder  
*pás*, *a' pás*, growing  
*pastuigim*, I moor (boats, ships, etc.), *v.n.*, *pastú*  
*pát*, *m.*, cause, reason  
*pata*, *m.*, a potato  
*peabas*, *m.*, goodness, excellence;  
*ar peabas*, excellent  
*peabha*, *f.*, February  
*peacaim*, I look, I try, test; *v.n.*,  
*peacaimt*; *peac!* look, behold!  
*peav*, *m.*, a whistle  
*peav*, *ar peav*, during, throughout  
*peavaim*, I can, am able  
*peavmannac*, *m.*, an official  
*peannta*, *puar peannta*, bitterly cold  
*peall*, *m.*, treachery; *is mór an peall*, it is a great pity  
*pear*, *m.*, a man; *pear sneacra*, a snow-man  
*pear*, *m.*, grass; *pear tirim*, hay  
*pearra*, *comp.* and *superlative form* of *maic*, good  
*pearthaim*, *f.*, rain  
*pearraas*, *m.*, a contrivance, a convenience  
*peicim*, I see; *v.n.*, *peicéal*  
*féir*, *is féir*, it is possible;  
*b'féir*, perhaps  
*peilúnac*, suitable  
*peilm*, *f.*, a farm  
*féile*, a feast-day  
*peilméara*, *m.*, a farmer  
*péim*, own, self; *mé péim*, myself  
*peistriche*, furnished, equipped  
*peiteam*, awaiting  
*piav laca*, *f.*, a wild-duck  
*piapruigim*, I ask (for information); followed by prep. *oe*.  
*picé*, twenty  
*piigim*, I weave  
*pilleac*, *m.*, a fold  
*pillim*, I return  
*pillín*, *m.*, a plait  
*pinéagra*, *m.*, vinegar  
*pineamain*, *f.*, a vineyard

*pión*, *m.*, wine  
*piónadóir*, *m.*, a vintager  
*piónaora*, *f.*, grapes  
*piónfort*, *m.*, a vineyard  
*piónlosán*, *m.*, a wine-press  
*piónn uisge*, *páirc an piónnuisge*, Phoenix Park  
*pior*, true; used as *intens. prefix*,  
*pior-beagán*, very little  
*pios*, knowledge; *níl (a) pios agam*, I don't know; *tá (a) pios agat*, you know, you understand  
*pirinne*, *f.*, truth  
*piú*, worth  
*piucav*, *m.*, boiling; *ar piucav*, in the state of boiling  
*piucta*, boiled  
*plagín*, *m.*, a flagon  
*pocal*, *m.*, a word  
*póto*, *m.*, a sod  
*pośa*, *m.*, an attack  
*pośainteač*, useful, serviceable  
*pośluimigim*, I learn  
*poślumta*, learned, educated  
*pośimiar*, *m.*, autumn  
*poillsigim*, I illustrate  
*poirgneam*, *m.*, a building  
*poirsigim*, I harrow  
*poisgeacra*, nearness  
*polcav*, *m.*, a bath, a bathing  
*polcaván*, *m.*, a wash-stand  
*polcain*, I wash, I shampoo  
*pollám*, wholesome  
*poloissigim*, I singe  
*poltpolcav*, *m.*, a shampoo  
*ponn*, *m.*, an air, a song  
*pó-oipis*, *f.*, a sub-office  
*poraiois*, *f.*, a forest  
*porlav*, *m.*, bustle, hurry  
*porbaille*, *m.*, a suburb  
*portacra*, *f.*, assistance  
*pós*, yet, still  
*posglaim*, I open  
*postú*, *m.*, hire; *ar postú*, on hire  
*potram*, *m.*, noise, commotion  
*pó-toct*, *m.*, an under-mattress  
*prannac*, *m.*, a franc  
*prannacra*, *cearc prannacra*, a turkey hen; *coileac prannacra*, a turkey cock  
*preagra*, *m.*, an answer  
*preastal*, *m.*, attendance, waiting on, serving

*preastalúrbé*, *m.*, a waiter  
*preisin*, also  
*prioctán*, *m.*, a frying-pan  
*prioctta*, fried  
*pruiteacra*, *ticéav pruiteacra*, a return ticket; *al. pruiteacra*  
*progléimneac*, *m.*, leap-frog  
*puagaim*, I sew  
*puagáilúrbé*, a sewer, a working tailor  
*puagaim*, I announce  
*puar*, cold  
*puar*, *past tense* of *paśaim*, I get  
*puo*, *ar puo*, throughout  
*puigleac*, *m.*, remnant, something over  
*puinneas*, *f.*, a window  
*puineoir*, *m.*, a baker  
*puireac*, *a' puireac*, awaiting  
*puireacra*, *m.*, waiting; *seomra puireacra*, a waiting-room  
*puasta*, easy  
*pústar*, *m.*, rush, confusion

## S.

*saśaim*, *saśaim le*, I accompany;  
*saśaim vo*, I engage in; *saśaim leirgeal*, I make excuses  
*saśar*, *m.*, a goat  
*saśta*, in phr. *saśta śléasta*, dressed up  
*śac*, each, every  
*śailim*, *f.*, Galway  
*śaineam*, *m.*, sand  
*śáirtoin*, *m.*, a garden; *ś. cáil*, a kitchen garden  
*śairbhean*, *m.*, rough weather  
*śallaoinacra*, *f.*, soap  
*śallua*, foreign  
*śal-long*, *f.*, a steamer; *d. śal-lung*  
*śalra*, *m.*, a disease; *al. śalar*.  
*śaltán*, *m.*, a steamer  
*śamaim*, *m.*, a calf  
*śan*, without  
*śaśal*, *m.*, a Gael, an Irishman  
*śaśalac*, Irish  
*śaśaltačra*, *f.*, Irish-speaking district  
*śaol*, *m.*, a relative; *śaolta*, relatives  
*śaot*, *f.*, wind

*śar*, *m.*, nearness, proximity; *i ngar vo*, near  
*śarróadóir*, *m.*, a gardener  
*śasúr*, *m.*, a boy, a youth  
*śé*, *m.*, a goose  
*śeas*, *f.*, a branch, a limb, an arm  
*śeal*, white, clear  
*śeallaim*, I promise  
*śeanaí*, decent, honourable  
*śeantóráma*, *m.*, a comedy  
*śeas*, sharp  
*śeas*, short  
*śeasaim*, I cut  
*śeasraile*, *m.*, a young girl, a maiden  
*śeasraśas*, *f.*, a jacket  
*śeasraurbé*, *m.*, a cutter  
*śeas*, *m.*, gas  
*śeata*, *m.*, a gate  
*śéimneac*, *f.*, the lowing of cattle;  
*a' śéimnis*, lowing  
*śeimneac*, *m.*, winter  
*śeoba*, will get  
*śeom*, *f.*, a confused uproar  
*śró*, although  
*śimí*, *m.*, a guinea  
*śiolla*, *m.*, a servant, an attendant  
*śiota*, *m.*, a piece, a bit  
*śirriav*, *m.*, a hare  
*śimigil*, whining  
*śirreac*, *f.*, a girl; a flapper  
*ślacaim*, I take, accept  
*ślan*, clean  
*ślanaim*, I clean; *ślanav*, a cleaning  
*ślaśaim*, I call; *ślaśtar*, *ar*, is called  
*ślas*, grey or green  
*śléasas*, *m.*, a gallery  
*śléas*, *m.*, a contrivance, an implement  
*śléasta*, dressed  
*śleo*, *m.*, tumult, noise  
*śliomac*, *m.*, a lobster  
*śliontoar*, *m.*, joy, cheer  
*ślome*, *f.*, glass, a drinking glass  
*ślór*, *m.*, a voice  
*śluisesacra*, *m.*, movement, motion  
*śluaisteán*, *m.*, a motor-car  
*śnás*, *m.*, a fashion, habit; *oe śnás*, usually  
*śnát*, *m.*, habit, usage; *oe śnát*, usually  
*śnátacra*, customary, habitual, usual

gnát-leigeas, *m.*, ordinary medicine  
 gním, I do  
 gníom, *m.*, an action  
 gnó, also gnóta, *m.*, business, occupation  
 gnó-šeomra, *m.*, a work-room  
 gnotac, busy  
 gnotacac, *m.*, an agent  
 goire, comparative of sar, near  
 goile, *m.*, stomach, appetite  
 goloráma, *m.*, a tragedy  
 gorac, *m.*, act of heating or warming  
 gort, *m.*, a tillage-field  
 gortuigim, I hurt  
 grát, *m.*, love, affection  
 grán, *m.*, grain  
 greim, *m.*, a hold, grip, grasp  
 gréite, delf, cups, saucers, etc.  
 gríon, *f.*, sun  
 grinn, sharp, accurate  
 gríosguiste, grilled  
 grísgín, *m.*, a chop; grísgíní csaíre-  
 feola, mutton chops  
 gruag, *f.*, hair (of the head)  
 gruagaire, *m.*, a haircutter  
 gruair, *f.*, a cheek  
 guaireac, rough, bristly; cóta guaire-  
 eac, a fur coat  
 gualcárr, *m.*, tender (of train)  
 gualaróe, *m.*, stoker  
 guíre, *f.*, a prayer  
 gúnná, *m.*, a dress, a gown  
 guró, that . . . was  
 guréálac, busy, hard at work  
 gutaróe, *m.*, a vowel

## h

halla, *m.*, a hall  
 hata, *m.*, a hat

## i

i, in; ins an, ins na, in the; i  
 néirinn, in Ireland  
 í, she, her, it  
 ias, they, them  
 iarann, *m.*, iron; bótar iarann,  
 railway  
 iarraim, I ask, request (foll. by prep.  
 ar); as iarrair, trying, attempt-  
 ing

ias, *m.*, a fish  
 iasac, *m.*, fishing; báio iasac, *m.*,  
 a fishing boat  
 íce, *f.*, balm, balsam  
 ioir, between; ioir eatorra, "be-  
 twixt and between"; ioir ártáis  
 móra asus saltáin, both large  
 vessels and steamers  
 ioiríaclac, interdental  
 il, many  
 im, *m.*, butter  
 imeall, *m.*, border, verge, edge,  
 confines  
 imníre, *f.*, anxiety; a' vóanám  
 imníre óo, troubling, causing  
 anxiety to  
 imrim, I play (games); as imirt,  
 playing; paíte imearta, *f.*, a  
 playground  
 imtísim, I go away; as imteac,  
 going away; ar tí imteac,  
 about to go away  
 innbear, *m.*, the mouth of a river  
 inóe, to-morrow  
 inoiu, to-day  
 ingean, *f.*, a daughter  
 iníomáir, portable  
 inneall, *m.*, a machine; i. buana,  
 mowing machine; i. puagála,  
 sewing machine; i. buailte,  
 threshing machine  
 innsean, *f.*, act of telling; níl  
 innsean sgéil ar, it is beyond  
 telling  
 íocaim, I pay; *v.n.*, íoc  
 íolac, an eagle  
 íománúioct, *f.*, hurling; act of play-  
 ing hurling  
 íomcáram, I carry; *v.n.* íomcár;  
 gléas íomcár, a conveyance  
 íomróa, many; used especially with  
 is; is íomróa, 'tis many a . . .  
 íomraim, *m.*, rowing, boating  
 íonastriúite, movable  
 iontúil, usual, customary  
 iongnac, *m.*, surprise, wonder  
 iongantac, wonderful, splendid; go  
 hiongantac, wonderfully, splen-  
 didly  
 ionntuigim, I turn; *v.n.* ionntóó  
 ionnta, in them  
 íoclann, *f.*, a haggard, a granary  
 íuseán, *m.*, a journal, a magazine

is, the assertive verb (is)  
 íseal, low; comp. and superl., íste  
 ísteac, in (motion)  
 ístí, inside  
 ítim, I eat; as íte, eating  
 iúl, *m.*, July

## l

lá, *m.*, a day; laeteannta saoire,  
 holidays  
 labairt, to speak  
 laca, *f.*, a duck; laca ós, a duckling  
 laclann, *f.*, a dairy  
 laotar, *m.*, a lather  
 las, weak, mild  
 lasac, friendly, gentle  
 lasao, ar a lasao, at the least  
 láige, *f.*, a spade  
 láim, in phr. láim le, near to, beside  
 láir, *f.*, a mare  
 lám, *f.*, a hand  
 lampa, *m.*, a lamp  
 lán, full; a lán, many; also used as  
 intens. prefix, lám-éinnite, per-  
 fectly sure  
 laog, *m.*, a calf; laoiúfeóil, *f.*, veal  
 lapaireac, *f.*, act of paddling in the  
 water  
 lár, *m.*, middle; i lár, in the middle;  
 i lár báire, in the centre  
 lasao, *m.*, act of burning; ar lasao,  
 alight  
 lásal, *m.*, pl. of lása, lace  
 lasta, lasta suas, lighted up  
 látair, in phrases i látair, present;  
 faoi látair, at present  
 le, with; le go, so that; le cur  
 amac, to be sent out  
 leaharó, *f.*, a bed  
 leabar, *m.*, a book  
 leabarlann, *f.*, a library  
 leabragán, *m.*, a bookcase  
 leac, *f.*, a flagstone, a flat piece of  
 anything; leac gallaoiríge, a  
 cake of soap  
 leaca, *f.*, a cheek  
 leac-oróe, *f.*, ice  
 leac, *m.*, a monument  
 leacóir, *m.*, an idler  
 leasaim, I lay (the table), I place;

tá an boró leagta, the table is  
 laid  
 leagan, *v.n.* to place  
 leanam, I follow; leanam roe, I  
 continue  
 leanó, *m.*, a child  
 leann, *m.*, ale; leann rúb, stout,  
 porter  
 léargus, *m.*, a view, a sight  
 léarsgáil, *f.*, a map  
 leas, *m.*, advantage  
 leat, *f.*, a half; a leat, the half of it  
 leatan, wide, broad  
 leat-ceann, *m.*, a "half-one" (of  
 whiskey, etc.)  
 leat-éonóm, *f.*, half-a-crown  
 leat-éúil, *f.*, one eye  
 leatós, *f.*, a plaice  
 leat-raob, *m.*, a side; i leat-raob,  
 aside  
 leatuis, *f.*, half an hour  
 le go, so that  
 léibeann, *f.*, a storey  
 leic, *f.*, a flag  
 leiceann, *m.*, a cheek  
 leigeas, *m.*, medicine  
 leigeasaim, I cure  
 leigim, I permit, allow; l. i bpaillíge,  
 I neglect; leigim mo sgí, I  
 take a rest  
 léigim, I read; *v.n.*, léigeam,  
 reading  
 léimneac, jumping  
 léine, *f.*, shirt  
 léin, go léin, all  
 léinísim, I present (a play)  
 leis, with him, with it; form of le  
 used before an, leis an bpean  
 leisce, *f.*, laziness  
 leit, in phrases rá leit, special;  
 go leit, plus a half  
 leite, *f.*, porridge  
 leiteacac, arrogant; go l., arro-  
 gantly, proudly  
 leitero, one like  
 leitr, *f.*, a letter  
 leitríu, *m.*, spelling  
 leitsgéal, *m.*, an excuse; saó mo  
 leitsgéal, excuse me  
 leor, go leor, many, in plenty  
 lia, more numerous  
 lia-tróro, *f.*, a ball; lia-tróro láimhe,  
 handball

līb, with ye  
 līoe, *m.*, a bit or jot  
 līfe, *f.*, the River Liffey  
 līl, Lily  
 līmīstéar, *m.*, a district  
 līnn, with us  
 līnn, *f.*, a pool, pond  
 līobasta, clumsy, awkward  
 līom, with me  
 līonaim, I fill  
 līonán, *m.*, lining  
 līos, *m.*, a fort  
 līontíge, *m.*, a household, a family  
 lobéa, rotten  
 loé, *m.*, lake  
 lócrann, *m.*, a lamp  
 loéán, *m.*, a pool  
 loé, *m.*, pit (theatre)  
 loéimáir, precious (of jewels)  
 loéit, *m.*, fault  
 loimgeas, *m.*, shipping  
 lóistín, *m.*, lodging: ceac lóistín, a lodging-house  
 lom, bare  
 lomaim, I clip hair  
 lomaó, *m.*, a hair-cut  
 lón, *m.*, lunch  
 lón-éannuróe, *m.*, a grocer  
 long, *f.*, a ship: long móra, a liner  
 long, a' long, seeking  
 loéar, *m.*, a canal, a watercourse; a trough  
 luac, *m.*, price  
 luacmáir, valuable  
 luac, soon, early: luac go leor, early, soon enough  
 luactraen, *f.*, an express train  
 luco, *m.*, a ship's cargo  
 lucoú, *g.* lucoisíte, lading  
 lucoisim, I load (a ship)  
 luét, *m.*, people, folk: luét oibre, workers: luét cuarta, visitors:  
 luét caíte tobac; smokers  
 luéa, less  
 luénas, *j.*, August

111

má, if  
 mac, *m.*, a son  
 máca, *m.*, a farmyard

macantaois, *f.*, a mackintosh  
 macaróin, *f.*, macaroni  
 maóao, *m.*, a dog  
 maíoe, *m.*, a stick  
 maíom, *f.*, morning: ar maíom, in the morning  
 máigistír, *m.*, master  
 máigistreas, *f.*, mistress  
 mainistír, *f.*, a monastery  
 mainiméaraéit, *f.*, millinery  
 maírim, I live, I last: cáro a maírim se, how long will it last  
 maírtíeoil, *f.*, beef  
 maise, well  
 maiseamail, comely, elegant  
 maít, good: go raib maít asao, thank you  
 mála, *m.*, a bag  
 malairt, *f.*, exchange: mar malairt ar, in exchange for  
 malartán, *m.*, malartán airgid, Money Exchange  
 malarturóe, *m.*, a money changer  
 mall, slow: mall-bruit, slow boil  
 malraé, *m.*, a child  
 mangaoán, *m.*, luggage-van  
 maoin, *f.*, wealth  
 maímseáit, *f.*, supervision  
 mar, as: mar sin oe, so on: mar atá, namely  
 marcaé, *m.*, a rider  
 marcuíoeit, *f.*, riding  
 mára, *m.*, March  
 mátaí, *f.*, mother  
 macal, *m.*, mantel-piece  
 mé, I, me  
 meabrá, to remind, to point out to  
 méao, *m.*, size, bulk: cé méao, how many  
 meao, *f.*, a balance, scales  
 meaoaim, I weigh, consider, *v.n.*  
 meaoú  
 mealltaé, attractive  
 meán-foéimáir, *m.*, September  
 méar, *f.*, a finger  
 méaróós, *f.*, a crawfish  
 meas, *m.*, fruit, produce  
 measa, worse  
 measaim, I think, consider: meas tú, do you think, what is your opinion  
 measán, *m.*, a mixture: measán mearaíoe, confusion

n

measánn, *m.*, a fruit-tree  
 meacall, *f.*, a number of men working together at any work  
 meaeluigeáit, *f.*, a feeling of indisposition  
 méróleac, *f.*, bleating  
 meisgíuál, intoxicating  
 mí, *f.*, a month  
 mian, *f.*, desire: ar oo mian, to your liking  
 mias, *f.*, a dish  
 miasán, *m.*, a small dish  
 miasclár, *m.*, a dish-cover  
 míle, *m.*, a thousand  
 millíun, *m.*, a million  
 míngim, I explain  
 mí-múnte, ill-mannered  
 minic, often  
 mionnán, *m.*, a kid, a young goat  
 miosúr, *m.*, a measure  
 mír, *f.*, a part, a piece  
 mírlíní, *m.*, marbles  
 mise, I, myself  
 misoe, the worse for a thing: ar misoe teat, would you mind  
 misneac, *f.*, courage  
 mná, *gen.* of bean  
 mo, my  
 mó, greater  
 moé, early  
 moó, *m.*, manner, respect  
 móinnéao, *m.*, a minute  
 móinnéar, *m.*, a meadow  
 moirtéar, *m.*, a pounding-mortar  
 móir-seiscar, seven persons: also seáctar  
 molaim, I praise  
 móra, big, large  
 móran, much, many  
 móra-oiús, *f.*, chief office  
 muc, *f.*, a pig  
 muicíeoil, *f.*, bacon, pork  
 muileann, *m.*, a mill  
 mülleóir, *m.*, a miller  
 muínce, *f.*, a necklace  
 múnim, I teach  
 muinnir, *f.*, people, folk  
 múnteóireáit, *f.*, teaching  
 nullós, nullav nullós oo cur ar, to deceive, to befool  
 muirígean, *f.*, a family  
 mura, unless

na, *plur.* and *gen. fem.* form of an, the  
 ná, nor, neither: also *neg. particle* before *imperatives*, not: ná lom, do not clip  
 nac, that not  
 napicín, *m.*, a napkin, a serviette  
 námaro, *f.*, an enemy  
 naoi, nine  
 naoimáó, ninth  
 naoiréanán, *m.*, an infant, a young child  
 naonbar, *m.*, nine persons  
 náa, that not  
 naéar, *f.*, a serpent  
 neséit, *f.*, niece  
 néall, *m.*, a cloud  
 néamainn, *f.*, a diamond  
 neart, *f.*, strength  
 neil, Nelly  
 ní, not  
 ní, *m.*, a thing: *pl. neite*  
 nia, *m.*, nephew  
 nísim, I wash  
 níseomra, *m.*, a scullery  
 níos, *particle* used before *comparatives* in *pres. tense*: níos giorra, shorter  
 nim, *f.*, poison  
 níor, *past tense* of not  
 nó, either, or: nó go, until  
 noéa, ninety  
 noelais, *f.*, Christmas  
 nós, *m.*, a custom, a fashion  
 nóspeicciúr, *m.*, a fashion-plate  
 nóca, *m.*, a bank-note  
 nuá, new  
 nuacáán, *m.*, a newspaper  
 nuaróeáit, *f.*, news  
 nuair (an uair), when

O

ó, from, since  
 obair, *f.*, work  
 oéit, eight  
 oétar, eight persons  
 oéimáó, eight: oéimóga, eighty



ós, young: ós an éapall, the young of the horse  
 oibriúim, I work  
 oibriúe, *m.*, a worker, a workman  
 oróce, *f.*, night  
 oideácas, *m.*, education  
 oifis, *f.*, an office  
 oigheann, *m.*, an oven  
 oireas, *m.*, as much, so much, as many, so many  
 ola, *f.*, oil  
 ólam, I drink  
 olann, *f.*, wool  
 olc, bad  
 onnmhuiríim, I export  
 ón, *m.*, gold  
 orolac, *m.*, an inch: miosúr orolais, an inch tape  
 óróú, *m.*, an order: *g.* and *pl.* órouúche  
 óróúise, *m.*, golden ornament  
 órnáio, *f.*, an ornament  
 ort, on you  
 orca, on them  
 os, above: os cionn, over, above, overhead  
 osarúro, *m.*, a porter, a carrier  
 osgail, open  
 ósta, *m.*, entertainment: teac ósta, a hotel  
 ot, is ot lmn, we are sorry  
 ocar, *m.*, a patient, an invalid

## p

paioir, *f.*, prayer  
 páúraic, Patrick  
 páise, *f.*, pay  
 páipéar, *m.*, paper  
 páirc, *f.*, a pasture-field  
 paisinéar, *m.*, a passenger  
 páiste, *m.*, a child  
 párlús, *m.*, a sitting-room  
 pacruis, *f.*, a partridge  
 pé ar bit, however  
 péacós, *f.*, a peacock: cearc péacóise, a pea-hen  
 peallaire, *m.*, a pill  
 peann, *m.*, a pen: peann luaróe, a lead-pencil

peannáio, *f.*, affliction, torment  
 péarla, *m.*, a pearl  
 peata, *m.*, a pet  
 peictiúr, *m.*, a picture: peictiúirí reata, motion pictures  
 péire, *m.*, a pair  
 péist, *f.*, worm  
 pian, *f.*, pain: í bpéim, in pain  
 pianó, *m.*, a piano  
 píce, *f.*, a hayfork  
 píceós, *f.*, a pie  
 pígnn, *f.*, a penny  
 píliúr, *m.*, a pillow  
 píobarán, *m.*, a pepper-caster  
 píopa, *m.*, a pipe  
 píorra, *m.*, a pear  
 plamcéas, *m.*, a blanket  
 plannra, *m.*, a plant  
 pláta, *m.*, a plate  
 pléisiúr, *m.*, pleasure, amusement  
 plovánact, *f.*, paddling in the water  
 pluro, *f.*, a quilt  
 pluma, *m.*, a plum  
 plúr, *m.*, flour  
 pobal, *m.*, people: an pobal, the public  
 póca, *m.*, a pocket  
 póirse, *m.*, a corridor  
 poitigéara, *m.*, chemist, apothecary  
 poll, *m.*, a hole  
 port, *m.*, a platform in railway station  
 portaic, *m.*, a bog  
 portán, *m.*, a crab  
 portmeárnós, *m.*, Portmarnock  
 pórtar, *m.*, stout, porter  
 pósaó, *m.*, a marriage  
 posta, *m.*, the letter post  
 pota, *m.*, a pot  
 preabán, *m.*, a spring (watch, vehicle, etc.)  
 príim, príomh (generally as *prefix*), first, chief, principal  
 príim-preabán, *m.*, mainspring (of watch)  
 príomáioeac, private  
 píúar, *m.*, powder  
 píuceac, *f.*, a wet, muddy place  
 punnann, *f.*, a sheaf  
 punnt, *m.*, a pound (money, tea, etc.)  
 purgóro, *f.*, medicine, a purgative

## r

racca, *m.*, a coarse comb  
 racáilim, I rake  
 racán, *m.*, a hay-rake  
 ráó, *v.n.* of áoirim, I say: an cuan is mó le ráó, the most important harbour  
 raóarc, *m.*, view, sight: raóarc-anna, scenes, scenery  
 ráille, *f.*, a rail: r. na tóúáillí, the towel-rail  
 ráite, *f.*, a quarter of a year  
 rann, *m.*, a class  
 raol, *f.*, a sixpenny piece  
 rásúr, *m.* (and *f.*), a razor  
 rastal, *m.*, a hay-rake  
 ráta, *m.*, a rate: ráta iomláioe, rate of exchange  
 ré, time: roim ré, beforehand  
 ré, in phr. ré roilleacám, bewildered  
 réabaim, I rend  
 reamhar, thick, fat: anbhuit r., thick soup  
 réamh-éapca, pre-arranged: omnéar réamh-éapca, table d'hôte dinner  
 réró, ready, finished  
 réir, in phr. ré réir, according to, in accordance with  
 reorice, frozen, frigid  
 reite, *m.*, a ram  
 rí-, *intens. prefix*, very: rí-ásáta, very satisfied  
 riactanas, necessary, essential  
 riadh, ever, at any time  
 rian, *m.*, a track  
 rian, *f.*, arrangement; a certain amount: rian a cáis, sufficient for his needs  
 rí, *m.*, a king: óíol rí oe seomra, a room fit for a king  
 ríméao, *m.*, joy, delight  
 rioctán, *m.*, a tailor's dummy  
 rís, *f.*, rice  
 ritim, I run: *v.n.* rit: í rit, during: peictiúirí reata, motion pictures  
 ro-, *intens. prefix*, too, very: ro-leacán, too wide  
 róó, *m.*, road  
 roga, *f.*, choice, selection: bíóó ro roga ágat, take your choice

roimh (*prep.*), before: *comp.* with *pers. prons.*, roimam, roimac, etc.  
 roimh, *f.*, a department  
 roimnt, *f.*, somewhat, a little  
 roimnte, divided  
 rollaim, I roll  
 roimharaim, I dig  
 roimac, before you  
 ronnac, *m.*, a mackerel  
 rónós, *f.*, a brush (clothes, hair, etc.)  
 róstaím, I roast: *v.n.* róstaó  
 róstca, roasted  
 roic, a wheel  
 roicar, *m.*, a bicycle  
 roicreacac, *f.*, cycling  
 ruao, reddish: arán ruao, brown bread  
 ruao-rao, *m.*, a doctor's prescription  
 ruo, *m.*, a thing, an affair, a circumstance  
 ruibín, *m.*, a ribbon  
 rúibín, *m.*, a ruby

## s

sa, in the  
 sáúail, *f.*, act of saving (hay)  
 sac, *m.*, a sack  
 saças, *m.*, kind, sort  
 saçar, *m.*, a priest  
 saipéar, *m.*, a sapphire; *al.* saipír.  
 sail, *f.*, a beam (wood)  
 saileos, *f.*, a willow  
 sailcuis, *f.*, dandruff  
 saill, *f.*, fat  
 sailtéar, *m.*, a salt-cellar  
 samrit, *f.*, good health: tá sé 'na samrit, he is in good health  
 saic, *f.*, sufficiency  
 sál, *f.*, heel  
 sám, sound (of sleep)  
 samail, a likeness  
 sámias, *m.*, comfort, ease  
 samraó, *m.*, summer  
 saoire, *f.*, festival: lá saoire, a holiday  
 saor, cheap  
 saot, *m.*, sorrow: is saot liom, I regret  
 saotcar, *m.*, labour

saochrugim, I cultivate  
 sárugim, I surpass: *v.n.*, sárú  
 sásta, satisfied  
 sásuigim, I satisfy: *v.n.* sásaim  
 sé, he, it  
 sé, six  
 seac, pá seac, respectively: seac  
 tobac, a smoke  
 seacsaom, I present, hand in  
 seacla, *m.*, a shrimp  
 seacht, seven  
 seachtar, seven persons  
 seachtmaó, seventh  
 seachtmain, *f.*, a week  
 seachtmoða, seventy  
 seamaíre, *f.* (and *m.*), a blade of  
 grass  
 seamsós, *f.*, a peg  
 Séamus, James  
 Seán, John  
 sean, old  
 seanuine, *m.*, an old man  
 seandás, *m.*, history  
 seangán, *m.*, an ant  
 sean-lánmain, *f.*, old couple  
 seas, stood  
 seasaim, I stand: *v.n.*, seasaim  
 seasga, sixty  
 séasúr, *m.*, season  
 seic, *m.*, a cheque  
 seicim, I peel (potatoes, etc.)  
 seinim, I play (music)  
 seirbiseac, *m.*, a servant  
 séirveós, *f.*, anchovy  
 séirvín, *m.*, sardine  
 séine, *m.*, supper  
 seisean, himself, he himself  
 seisear, six persons  
 séisin, *m.*, profit  
 séinaó, sixth  
 seo, this  
 seó, *m.*, a jewel  
 seóóir, *m.*, a jeweller  
 seol, *m.*, a sail  
 seolaim, I conduct  
 seolaó, *m.*, address  
 seoltán, *m.*, a child's cot  
 seomra, *m.*, a room  
 sgaóán, *m.*, a herring  
 sgallta, poached (eggs)  
 sgamall, *m.*, a cloud  
 sgáraoio, *f.*, a table-cloth  
 sgata, *m.*, a multitude, a crowd

sgátán, *m.*, a mirror  
 sgéal, *m.*, a story, matter, affair  
 sgéala, *m.*, a message  
 sgeac, *f.*, a bush  
 sgian, *f.*, a knife  
 sgillins, *f.*, a shilling  
 sgíoból, *m.*, a barn  
 sgíorta, *m.*, a skirt  
 sglábuioct, *f.*, hard work, drudgery  
 sgoil, *f.*, a school  
 sgoiláire, *m.*, a pupil  
 sgoí, *f.*, a flower, a blossom: an  
 céao sgoí, the first water, the  
 very best  
 sgreaim-airgíro, silver-plated  
 sgríob, *f.*, a furrow, a rub (of brush)  
 sgríobaim, I scrape  
 sgríobaim, I write: *v.n.* sgríob  
 sgóir, twenty  
 sgruinge, *f.*, an engine  
 sgruingeaoíor, *m.*, an engine-driver  
 sgrúú, *m.*, an examination  
 sguabaim, I brush  
 siamsa, *m.*, sport, amusement  
 sib, you  
 sícín, *m.*, a chicken  
 sílím, I think  
 sílín, *m.*, a cherry  
 simléar, *m.*, a chimney  
 sine, *f.*, teat  
 sine, older, oldest  
 sinseáil, *f.*, change (money)  
 sioc, *m.*, frost  
 síosa, *m.*, silk  
 síogán, *m.*, a cock of hay  
 siot, *m.*, seed  
 síolaóir, *m.*, a sower of seed  
 síolkuigim, I am descended from  
 síonáil, *f.*, ceiling  
 síontús, *m.*, a tip, a pourboire  
 síonnaó, *m.*, fox  
 siopa, *m.*, a shop  
 síora-ghluaiseac, constantly moving  
 síorraó, *m.*, breeze  
 síos, down (motion): síos suas, up  
 and down  
 síosúr, *m.*, scissors  
 síublaím, I walk: ar síubal, in  
 progress  
 síublóro, *f.*, walking, a walk  
 síúcra, *m.*, sugar  
 síúro, that: also síor: síúro timn,  
 off we went

sláíra, *m.*, a chain  
 sláctímar, neat, tidy  
 slámic, *f.*, a healing salve, a balsam  
 slámte, *f.*, health  
 slán, slán leat, good-bye  
 slaothaim, I drag, trail, tow  
 slaothóir, *m.*, a tug-boat  
 sleamhaim, slippery  
 sleamhaim, *f.*, a slide  
 sleamhán, *m.*, a skate  
 sleamhuigíteoir, *m.*, a skater  
 slé, *f.*, way, road, track  
 slíocola, *f.*, brilliantine for the hair  
 slíos, *m.*, a side  
 slisne, *m.*, a slice: slisne bagúim,  
 rasher  
 sluas, *m.*, a crowd  
 sluasao, *f.*, shovel  
 smaraga, *f.*, an emerald  
 smis, *f.*, the chin  
 smiste, *m.*, a pestle  
 snaróm, a knot  
 snámhaim, I swim  
 snas, *m.*, gloss, ornament, polish  
 snasao, *m.*, trimming  
 snasta, trimmed, neat: cóir snasta,  
 trimmings  
 sneacra, *m.*, snow  
 sobal, *m.*, soap-lather  
 sócaimhail, *m.*, ease, rest, comfort  
 sotoar, *m.*, a trot  
 sóg, *m.*, joy, comfort: ar a sóg, at  
 his ease  
 sóro, *f.*, soda  
 sóigseas, *m.*, a front seat, a stall  
 (theatre)  
 soir, eastward, over  
 soirbúigim, I brighten  
 soiteac, *m.*, a vessel, a ship  
 solas, *m.*, light  
 sompla, *m.*, a pattern  
 sop, *m.*, a handful (hay, straw,  
 etc.)  
 sorn, *m.*, a furnace  
 sórt, *m.*, kind, sort  
 spaisteoireacra, *f.*, act of strutting,  
 strolling  
 spatla, *m.*, splinter of stone  
 speal, *f.*, a scythe  
 spealaóir, *m.*, a mower  
 spéar, *f.*, the sky

spíonán, *m.*, gooseberry  
 spíosas, *m.*, a spice  
 spalpaire, *m.*, a vigorous fellow  
 splann, *f.*, spark  
 spóirseac, *f.*, a blazing fire  
 spúnóg, *f.*, a spoon  
 sráio, *f.*, a street  
 srannsg-sgeal, *m.*, a telegram  
 sreac, *f.*, a layer, a swath  
 sroicim, I reach: *v.n.*, sroicim  
 sróil, *m.*, velvet  
 srónac, nasal  
 srut, *m.*, a stream  
 stábla, *m.*, a stable  
 stácsa, *m.*, a stack (hay, etc.)  
 stairce, *m.*, a staircase  
 stair, *m.*, stallion  
 stáisiún, *m.*, a railway station  
 stampa, *m.*, a postage stamp  
 stán-cóiprín, *m.*, a tin (fruit, fish,  
 etc.)  
 stóis, *f.*, a beefsteak  
 Stiopán, Stephen  
 stiúraó, *m.*, direction: paol stiúraó,  
 under the direction  
 stiúrtoir, *m.*, director, conductor  
 stoc, *m.*, bedstead  
 stól, *m.*, a stool  
 stór, *m.*, storehouse, supply  
 stuif, *m.*, cloth, material  
 stuas an éarbaro, arch of palate  
 suaitte, scrambled (eggs)  
 suas, up (motion)  
 sub, *m.*, jam: sub oráiste, marm-  
 alade  
 súraó, *m.*, act of playing, sport-  
 ing  
 suí craob, *m.*, raspberry  
 suí talman, *m.*, strawberry  
 suírim, I sit; suíroite, situated  
 suíreacán, *m.*, a seat  
 súil, *f.*, an eye: tá súil againn, we  
 hope  
 suim, *f.*, interest: cuirim suim i, I  
 am interested in: téigeanm sé  
 éun suime óo, it benefits  
 sul, before  
 suipéar, *m.*, supper  
 súiste, *m.*, a flail  
 súsa, *m.*, a coverlet: s. pann-clúim,  
 a down-quilt

## C

tá, is, there is  
 tábaict, *f.*, importance  
 tábaicta, important  
 tabair, *imp.* of beirim, I give  
 tabairt suas, *f.*, up-bringing, culture  
 tabairne, *m.*, teac t., a tavern, a public-house  
 tacus, *m.*, an easel  
 taota, a jot: with *neg.*, nothing  
 tae, *m.*, tea  
 tagaim, I come: tagann sé liom, it becomes me  
 táillíur, *m.*, tailor  
 táinig, came  
 taipéis, *f.*, a carpet  
 tairngeán, *m.*, a drawer  
 tairsgint, *f.*, an offer, a proposal:  
     *g. tairsgéana*  
 taisbeánaim, I show  
 taiscigim, I keep, treasure  
 taisgeadóán, *m.*, a cloak-room  
 taisceal, *m.*, a voyage, a journey:  
     luict taiscíl, travellers  
 taistealúir, *m.*, a traveller  
 taiénuigeann, taiénuigeann sé liom, it pleases me, I like it  
 talain, *m.*, land, ground  
 éall, on the other side, beyond  
 tamall, *m.*, a while  
 tanair, thin  
 taoib, *m.*, a side: taoib éir, behind  
 taoimim, I curl  
 taos, *m.*, dough, paste  
 éar, beyond, past: éar éis (é'réis),  
     after: éar cionn, excellently  
 tara, *imp.* of tagaim: tara uait, come along  
 éarla, befell, happened: ó éarla, since, whereas  
 éart, round: éart timéall, all round  
 cart, *m.*, thirst  
 tástáil, *f.*, a trial: t. do baint as, to test, try  
 te, teit, hot, warm  
 té, an té, he who  
 teac, *m.*, a house  
 teactaire, *m.*, a messenger: teactaire gasúir, a messenger boy

teactúir, *m.*, a customer  
 teallac, *m.*, a hearth: crann teallac, a poker  
 teanam, *imp.* 1st *pl.* téigim, I go  
 teanga, *f.*, tongue, language  
 teann, strong, firm  
 teannta, i teannta, along with  
 teas, *m.*, heat  
 teasaiqeact, *f.*, temperature  
 teasúac, *f.*, sultriness  
 teastuigim, I am wanting: teastuigeann sé uaim, I want it  
 téigim, I go  
 teim-airbe, *f.*, a fire-guard  
 teme, *f.*, a fire  
 teimteán, *m.*, hearth  
 teo, *compar.* of te  
 teolair, snug, comfortable  
 tiacós, *f.*, a pouch  
 ticéao, *m.*, a ticket: t. pruitteacta, a return ticket  
 tuis, 3rd *sing. pres. tense* of tuisim, I come: tuis liom, I can  
 tigeas, *m.*, housekeeping: éantait  
 tuis, farmyard fowl: carrair  
 t., household articles  
 tigeact, coming  
 tigeanna, *m.*, lord  
 timéall, about  
 tinn, sick  
 tinneas, *m.*, sickness: t. cinn, headache  
 tiocfa sé, he will come  
 tiomam-páirnéis, *f.*, invoice  
 tiomáimim, I drive  
 tiomsuigim, I gather, collect  
 tiormuigim, I dry  
 tiormuigte, dried  
 éios, below  
 tír, *f.*, land, country  
 tirim, dry  
 tiuig, thick  
 tlaictcolas, *m.*, geography  
 tlú, *m.*, tongs  
 tobac, *m.*, tobacco  
 tobacatóir, *m.*, a tobacconist  
 tobar, *m.*, a well  
 toib-teactaireact, *f.*, a telegram  
 toclaiqim, I dig  
 toga, *m.*, a selection  
 togaán, *m.*, a lift  
 togaíl, t. éroróe, joy, encouragement

tógaim, I take, raise, build  
 toghaim, I choose  
 togha, chosen  
 toil, *f.*, will, wish: má sé oo  
     toil é, if you please  
 toir, *f.*, tá toir air, it is sought after  
 toise, *f.*, measure as taken by tailor, bootmaker, etc.  
 toisigim, I begin  
 toirín, *m.*, a cigarette  
 toir-seomra, *m.*, a smoke-room  
 tois, *m.*, a couch  
 toisla, *m.*, hotel lounge  
 toimaisim, I measure  
 tonn, *f.*, a wave  
 tonna, *m.*, a tun, a large cask  
 toraó, *m.*, fruit  
 torraim, *m.*, a wake  
 tosa, *m.*, beginning: ar tosa, in front  
 tráct, *m.*, traffic  
 tráctáil, *f.*, hotel commerce, trading  
 traen, *f.*, a train  
 tráig, *f.*, shore, beach  
 tráitín, *m.*, stalk of meadow-grass  
 tram, *m.*, a tramcar  
 tráit, time  
 trachtóna, *m.*, afternoon, evening  
 treabaim, I plough  
 treabavóir, a ploughman  
 tréan, brave, strong  
 treas, third  
 treas, *m.*, fight  
 tréatra, accomplishments  
 treo, *m.*, direction  
 treise, stronger  
 treoirín, *m.*, a label  
 trí, three  
 triall, *m.*, act of journeying: cá  
     bpuil oo triall, where are you bound for  
 tríro, through it  
 trívéas, thirteen  
 trioča, thirty  
 tríomaó, third  
 triúr, *m.*, three persons  
 triús, *m.*, trousers  
 triobair, *m.*, a fighter  
 trom, heavy  
 trosg, *m.*, a cod-fish  
 trosgaó, *m.*, fasting: lá trosgaó, a fast-day

trosgán, *m.*, furniture  
 truaq, *f.*, pity: is truaq liom, I regret  
 trucaill, *f.*, a wagon, a cart  
 truil, *f.*, a tray  
 tú, thou  
 túáile, *f.*, a towel  
 tuag, *f.*, a hatchet  
 tuait, *f.*, country: pá'n tuait, ar  
     tuait, in the country  
 tuair, northwards  
 tuas, above  
 tuóq, *f.*, a cigar  
 tugaim, I give: tugtar ar, is called  
 tugta, weary, worn out: an-tugta, very much given to  
 tuige, why  
 tuige, *f.*, straw  
 tuile, *f.*, a flood  
 tuilimim, I alight  
 túirne, *m.*, a spinning wheel  
 tuirseac, tired  
 tuismigteóir, *m.*, a parent  
 tuirim, I fall  
 turbar, *f.*, a turbot  
 tusa, thou, thyself

## U

uair, from him  
 uaim, from me  
 uaim, *f.*, time, turn: uaim na ceáru-  
     can, one's turn in a forge or  
     barber's shop or such like  
 uair, *f.*, hour, time, weather: uair-  
     eannra, at times, sometimes  
 uaireavóir, *m.*, a watch  
 uait, from you  
 uala, *m.*, a load  
 uan, *m.*, a lamb  
 uasal, noble, gentle: á dúine uasal,  
     sir: bean uasal, a lady  
 uata, from them  
 ub, *f.*, an egg  
 uball, *m.*, an apple  
 uballqort, *m.*, an orchard  
 uet, *m.*, breast, as uet, on account of  
 uet-póca, *m.*, a breast-pocket  
 úo, that, yon, yonder  
 ugoar, *m.*, an author

|                                                    |                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| uile, all                                          | uncal, <i>m.</i> , an uncle                               |
| uimh, <i>f.</i> , a number                         | unsa, <i>m.</i> , an ounce                                |
| uisge, <i>m.</i> , water: uisge beatha,<br>whiskey | úr, fresh, pure                                           |
| ullmuighim, I prepare: as ullmú,<br>preparing      | urair, <i>i n-urair</i> , last year                       |
| uinn, <i>m.</i> , bronze                           | úsair, <i>f.</i> , use: déanam úsair do, I<br>use, employ |
| únas, <i>m.</i> , an ear-ring                      | urlabrainneacht, <i>f.</i> , phonetics                    |
|                                                    | urlár, <i>m.</i> , floor                                  |

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